The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIII.......NO. 7131. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 26, 1874. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ENGLISH GOSSIP.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

THE SEASON COMING TO AN END—THE HEAT, THE THEATRES, AND THE OPERA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 11, 1874.

Our season is coming to an end in a blaze of heat. I do not know what Parliament means to do; but the managers of our principal theatres have discovered—in some cases very suddenly—that the time has arrived for closing their establishments. Our theatres are not constructed in view of hot weather; and without danger of cremation it is impossible just now to remain in them for any length of time. They are simply, then, deserted by a public determined, whatever may happen to it after death, not knowingly to be burned alive. The other night I went to the Royal Italian Opera to hear Mme. Vilda, (otherwise "Frau Wilt,") from Vienna, sing the part of *Alice* in "Robert le Diable." She sang it heavily enough; nor was I able to recognize in her impersonation the graceful foster sister of *Robert*, Duke of Normandy. *Alice*, as represented by Frau Wilt, (otherwise "Mme. Vilda,") might, one could not help thinking, have been *Robert's* wet-nurse, but could scarcely have stood toward him in the more poetical relationship contemplated by the librettist and composer of "Robert le Diable." It was of the heat, however, not of Mme. Vilda, that I wished to speak, and of the two, the former was certainly beyond all comparison the most oppressive. It had the effect of emptying many of the boxes, so that, while numerous gaps were to be seen in the audience department, the refreshment room, not, as a rule, much patronized in England, was comparatively full, and remained so during the performance. It is in fact much more agreeable just now to eat ices in a spacious, well-ventilated hall than to remain cooped up in a box exposed to the glare of gas and the braying of brass instruments. Before this letter reaches you our opera season will be at an end, and in a very few lines I can tell you all that it has given us. Neither "Lohengrin" nor "Aïda," nor any new work except "Il Talismano;" no new singer of the very highest merit; but several new singers of great distinction, and a certain number of revived operas and old operas with new casts. "Life for the Czar" had been promised; but all of Glinka's celebrated opera that has been performed is one air sung at the concerts of the Floral Hall, (a sort of *annexe* to the Royal Italian Opera,) by Mlle. Albani. At Mr. Gye's establishment the constantly increasing success of this young artist has been one of the most remarkable facts of the season, and as *Mignon*, in Ambroise Thomas' opera of that name, she has shown that she is not only a richly endowed and most accomplished vocalist, but also an actress of high intelligence and considerable histrionic power. Two new tenors, Signor Bolis and Signor Marini, have appeared at this theatre, and have shown themselves fully capable of doing justice to such difficult and exacting parts as those of *Arnold* in "Guillaume Tell" and *Raoul* in "Les Huguenots." Spite of the constant favor extended to Mlle. Albani, Mme. Patti has maintained her place at the head of the prima donna department. Suggestions are often made for diminishing the regular expenditures of opera managers, by reducing the salaries of prima donnas and even dispensing altogether with the services of the most costly among them. I venture to say that such suggestions will never be acted upon. Extravagant as the sums paid to prima donnas appear, one who holds a first place in the front rank is really the manager's best friend. Whatever salary may be paid her, (and the salaries required by these ladies seem to get greater every year,) she almost invariably brings back to the theatrical treasury more than she takes out of it. The official price, for instance, of a stall at the Royal Italian Opera is one guinea, or, in actual currency, one pound one shilling. Stalls, however, on ordinary occasions, can be purchased at the music shops, (whose proprietors take a certain number at a reduced price on speculation,) for from fifteen to eighteen shillings each, whereas, on Mme. Patti's nights, a stall costs as much as thirty or thirty-five shillings, and, unless secured a day or two before the performance, cannot be purchased at all. This, from a managerial point of view, is the great test of success. Whether Mme. Patti receives £200 or £250 a night, (her terms, I fancy, for London are about £200,) it is certain that she fills the theatre, no matter who it may be that sings with her, no matter whether the opera in which she sings be put on the stage with or without befitting scenery. A manager who pays something like £2,000 a month to one singer may well feel inclined to be economical in regard to the other members of his company, and still more so in regard to the production of new operas. It cannot be said that Mr. Gye fails to engage the best available talent in any department; and if a tenor could be found of the same vocal and histrionic ability as M. Faure, he, like the eminent baritone just named, would doubtless be engaged—he at least would receive the offer of an engagement—at the Royal Italian Opera. But Mr. Gye brings out very few new operas, and those he does produce are nearly all selected and imposed by his amiable and charming tyrant, Mme. Adelina Patti, with a view to the exhibition of her own admirable powers. When Mme. Patti wishes to appear as *Caterina*, in "Les Diamants de la Couronne," as *Elvira*, in "Ernani," or as *Luisa*, in "Luisa Miller," all goes well—as well as possible. But of the very few new works produced at the Royal Italian Opera during the last three or four years, two were written expressly for Mme. Patti, and in such a manner that everything was sacrificed to her part. One was the composition of Prince Poniatowski, a friend of the Marquis de Caux, and, like the Marquis, (who, I need scarcely say, is Mme. Patti's husband,) a court official under the second Empire; the other of Signor Campana, a singing-master, from whose recently published memoirs it appears that, before taking to music, he was trained as a priest, and afterward for some time performed military service, either as an officer of some Italian army, or as an Italian insurgent, or in both characters. I only know the book from the author's own prefatory advertisement, or "puff preliminary;" but I can quite believe from the opera he wrote for Mme. Patti that he took to the study of music late in life. As for Prince Poniatowski, he was an amateur, and, until the collapse of the second Empire ruined him, wrote "only for his own amusement," and in a style by no means amusing to the general public. When the crash came he turned to his piano, exclaiming philosophically with Gen. Fleury, "*Enfin, nous avons fait la noce pendant vingt ans!*" and began to compose a new opera, for which the Marquis De Caux designed the costumes, while the Marchioness Adelina Patti De Caux engaged to take the part of the prima donna. Neither Prince Poniatowski's opera nor Signor Campana's opera met with the least success, and there was something instructive in their failure, as showing that one prima donna, however perfect, cannot make an opera.

In an artistic point of view, then, it is a mistake to regard the prima donna as all important. But in a commercial point of view it is a safe speculation to engage a prima donna for rather less than she draws—rather less, that is to say, than her absolute value—and such being the case, the system of engaging really popular prima donnas at seemingly exorbitant rates will, beyond doubt, be maintained.

At Her Majesty's Opera the season's results may be summed up in one word—the "Talisman." Here Mme. Nilsson, (with Signor Campanini, Mme. Trebelli Bettini, and several excellent baritones and bassos as associates,) has played, with not quite as much success, the same part that Mme. Patti has played at the Royal Italian Opera. Others, however, would say that the great support of this theatre has been Mlle. Titiens, who undertakes the high tragic parts, (*Norma, Semiramide, Lucrezia Borgia*, and so on,) and whose only fault is that she has now been playing in London season after season for the last fifteen years, and who, endowed with that marvelous physical constitution which all the great and permanently successful prima donnas seem to possess, has never, as far as I can remember, abstained from singing on any one occasion by reason of ill health.

Besides our two Italian operas we have, at this moment, no less than four French theatres open in London. The company of the Fantaisies Parisiennes (not, it is true, from Paris, but from Brussels) are playing Lecoq's last work, "Girofle-Girofla," at the Opéra Comique; the Vaudeville Company are representing Sardou's "Oncle Sam" at the Queen's Theatre; Mlle. Agar is impersonating *Phèdre* and *Camille* (not "Camille the Coquette," but Corneille's *Camille*,) at the St. James'; and French pieces of all kinds are being given at the Princess' Theatre under the direction of our French managers in ordinary, MM. Pitson & Valnay. With the exception of the Brussels troupe, all these French companies are doing badly, and MM. Pitson & Valnay have made an appeal to the public for subscriptions and donations.

S. E.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE NEW FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—All bids at par and upward for the new five per cent. loan have been accepted, except on the large ones, as to which negotiations are pending. All other bids have been rejected. The accepted bids amount thus far to $10,118,550, which amount, it is believed, is for permanent investment at home.

THE POWERS OF A TERRITORIAL GOVERNOR.

Upon a question submitted by Gov. McCook, of Colorado Territory, through the President, Acting Attorney General Phillips has decided that the Governor of a Territory can remove only such officers as have been duly appointed by the Governor to hold at pleasure. He has no power to remove officers appointed during pleasure by others than the Governor, unless the organic law, or in some cases at least the territorial law, expressly so authorize him. He cannot remove officers whose tenure is for a term of years, or good behavior, unless so authorized by the organic law, or in some cases by the Territorial law. The organic act and Territorial law of Colorado do not vest in the Governor special powers of removing public officers. The Auditor and Treasurer of Colorado are officers created by Territorial statute, and appointed by the Governor with consent of the Council, to hold for two years, and, therefore, are not removable by the Governor. The question submitted by Gov. McCook was whether, as Governor of Colorado, he possessed the power to remove or suspend Territorial officers for cause, or under any circumstances.

COUNTERFEIT FIVE-DOLLAR NOTES ON A CHICAGO BANK.

A dangerous counterfeit having appeared on the $5 notes of the Traders' National Bank of Chicago, the Treasury Department offers one-half per cent. premium for the return of the genuine $5 notes of that bank to the department for destruction. The notes should be strapped separately, and may be included in the packages of national bank notes returned to the Treasury for redemption, and may be returned at the expense of the Department. All genuine $5 notes of this bank should hereafter be refused, and the notes of that denomination thus driven out of circulation. No more of their notes will be issued hereafter by the Controller of the Currency to that bank. The attention of bank officers is especially called to the necessity of promptly retiring these notes, which will entirely prevent the circulation of the counterfeit.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The amount of fractional currency received from the Printing Division for the week ending to-day was $579,600; legal tenders shipped during week, $2,800,200; fractional currency shipped during week, $653,700; bonds held by Treasurer as security for national bank circulation, $388,690,300; bonds held by Treasurer as security for public deposits, $16,550,200; internal revenue receipts to-day, $311,165; internal revenue receipts for month, $7,898,113; outstanding national bank circulation, $349,659,868.

ARMY ORDERS.

Lieut. Col. James Van Voost, Sixteenth Infantry, has been detailed to aid in making the bimonthly inspections of accounts of those disbursing officers of the army who are doing duty within the division of the South and not under the orders of the commander thereof. First. Lieut. George W. McKee has been assigned to temporary duty as principal assistant in the Ordnance Bureau. Capt. A. V. Cherbonnice, Medical Storekeeper, has been ordered to report in person to the Surgeon General of the army.

AMOUNT DUE TO THE CLERKS OF THE LATE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The aggregate amount due the clerks of the late Board of Public Works, including the Engineer Department, and the employes under the Superintendent of Property, is $125,393.

EXEMPTION OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD FROM LOCAL TAXATION.

Statements were recently sent by the Collector of Taxes to the officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, showing the amounts assessed upon their property, and they have been returned to the Commissioners with a letter, stating that under their charter the property of their company is exempt from local taxation.

THE NEW DISTRICT COMMISSION.

There have been about 1,000 applications for office under the District Commission. It is expected that Commissioners Dennison and Ketcham will return on Tuesday next. The former has been absent in Ohio, and the latter in New-York on private business.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. Commanders Colby M. Chester and Charles W. Kennedy are ordered to the Naval Academy. Passed Assistant Engineers John C. Kafer and A. Kirby are ordered to the Asiatic fleet. Lieut. L. E. Chenery is detached from the Saranac and placed on waiting orders.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $12,364,117; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $62,410,000; coin, $71,197,725; including coin certificates, $33,043,100; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

SUICIDE OF AN UNKNOWN ENGLISHMAN.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 25.—An unknown Englishman who, it is thought, had been in this country but nine weeks, committed suicide in this city last night. He was about fifty years of age. In his pockets were found the cards of persons residing in Boston, Lowell, Fall River, and Liverpool.

THE INDIANS.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS ON THE FRONTIER.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GENS. SHERMAN AND SHERIDAN—RAIDING INDIANS TO BE PUNISHED—FRIENDLY TRIBES TO BE PROTECTED—ADVICES FROM THE AGENTS.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—On July 17 Gen. Sherman sent the following telegram to Gen. Sheridan:

"Dispatch of to-day just received. Don't you think it would be well to order the Sixth and Tenth Cavalry to converge on Fort Sill, and settle this matter at once, and prevent the Indians from turning toward Texas, as they undoubtedly will to get even, especially if they have got the worst of it thus far. Each detachment could follow some fresh trail, and word could be sent the friendly Indians in advance to collect for safety at Fort Sill. The hostile Indians should be stripped of all horses, mules, &c. Unless something is done now the rascals will merely rest and start afresh."

On the following day Gen. Sheridan replied:

"I coincide with you fully that Gen. Pope should make the Sixth Cavalry take the offensive. I asked him to do so about a week ago, but he has asked further time. He is taken with the idea of a defense, and does not see the absurdity of using cavalry in that way. I will make him use his cavalry on the offensive, and will stir up the Tenth also."

In forwarding copies of these telegrams to the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of War says:

"If these Indians may on every provocation, real or assumed, sally forth and kill and steal of the exposed frontiersmen, we can never expect peace. Defensively it will require 10,000 cavalry to give even a partial protection, but offensively, 1,000 cavalry can follow them and punish them as they surely merit."

He concurs in the views of Gens. Sherman and Sheridan, and asks an early reply from the Secretary of the Interior, if the action recommended meets his approbation. The papers were referred to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for report, who on the 18th submitted a report referring to his letter of May 14, in which he recommended that reservation lines be no such barrier to the pursuit by the military of marauding Indians as to hinder the forces from striking these Indians and punishing them before they reach the main body of the tribe, and in which he also called attention to the necessity of exercising great care in such use of the military upon reservations to prevent the indiscriminate slaughter of the innocent with the guilty, and he proposed to throw the responsibility of such care upon the commanding officer. He says:

"Late information from the Indian Territory leads me to believe there is now progressing at Fort Sill (the Cheyennes' and Arapahoes' agency) an open withdrawal of the loyal and friendly Indians from the hostile ones, and that most prominent of the friendly Indians who insist upon peace is Santanta, who was released from the Texas penitentiary on his parole. Nearly all the Indians at the Wicheta agency are entirely friendly."

Agent Miles, of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, writes, under date of the 10th inst., that, with one exception, all the delegation of Indian chiefs and braves who visited Washington last Fall, are on the friendly side, some of the more prominent having suffered great persecution and loss of property for their position in support of the Government against the raiders. No military movements rendering those friends of the Government liable to attack and massacre by our soldiers could be justified. Strict measures should at once be taken to keep the friendly Indians from the others, and permission should be offered to others who are friendly and have not had an opportunity to join them, to come in. Then all who persist in hostility, or have been guilty of murder, should be pursued and punished. In order to secure these ends, it is necessary, first, that the friendly Indians at these agencies should be enrolled; and, second, that each person capable of bearing arms be made to answer a daily roll-call during the impending troubles; third, that no Indian should be allowed to join the friendly portion except on permission, after having been examined as to his innocence and loyalty; and the friendly Indians be required to report any additions to their number, and to bring up such parties in person for report and examination, and that all Indians who refuse to surrender, and all who have been guilty of atrocity be subject to such military operations as will effect their punishment and compel submission. Fourth, that the respective agents of these tribes be instructed in accordance with the above suggestions, and directed to report to the military commander the condition of his Indians, and to co-operate with him in carrying out the above measures for procuring peace in the Indian Territory. In conclusion the Commissioner says: "It is proper in this connection that mention be made of the prominent causes which have led to the present state of things; first, the failure to punish the Comanches, according to promise, for their repeated and persistent raids and murders in Texas; and, second, the failure of the Government to protect the reservation Indians from the white buffalo hunters, horse thieves, and whisky traders, who have swarmed over this Indian country during the past Winter, slaughtering the buffalo by the thousands for their hides, and driving off large numbers of Indian ponies to Kansas. I only wish it were possible, under the law, for the Honorable Secretary of War to send his forces to the homes of these marauders, and compel justice from them as well as from the Indians."

On the 20th the Secretary of War advises the Secretary of the Interior that Gen. Sherman has just been directed to cause the pursuit and punishment, whenever found, of the guilty Indians, and that the reservation lines should be no barrier to such operations, great care being taken not to strike the innocent; also that strict measures should be immediately taken to keep the friendly Indians from the others, and that permission be given to others innocent to come in, and then all who persist in hostility and have been guilty of murder be pursued and punished.

The same day Commissioner Smith telegraphed to Superintendent Hoag and Agent Haworth, at Fort Sill, informing them of the determination of the War Department, and directing them to co-operate with the military; and also that all Indians professing to be loyal must come in immediately, and be enrolled, and every Indian capable of bearing arms must answer to daily roll call, and not receive any additional Indians into their bands without permission, after examination and enrollment.

On the 21st, Enoch Hoag replied:

"I transmitted a copy of the dispatch of the 20th inst. to Jonathan Richards and John D. Miles, Agent, with the request that the agents will employ every available means to draw to his agency and protection all loyal Indians, and prevent an increase of hostility, and to judge how far he can co-operate with the military under the above instructions."

Apprehending that the agents can be of great service in retaining the control of the loyal Indians, and to some extent restrain them from hostilities, it is worthy of consideration whether it should be required of them to leave their agency to co-operate with the military in punishing the guilty on the Plains or at a distance from the agency, as I do not believe that those Indians disposed to make trouble can be reached near the place of the agent's legitimate duties. And it should be further considered that the official correspondence of these agents for the last six months, abundantly evinces that their commissaries have been nearly destitute of supplies; that a large amount of stock—Agent Miles reports 200 head—has been drawn off the reserve of the Cheyennes this year, and all increased enroachments upon them by buffalo hunters and whisky dealers, and no effectual steps by the Government have been taken to redress these wrongs, while their treaty provides that, "If bad men among the whites shall commit any wrong upon the persons or property of the Indians, the United States will proceed at once to redress the wrong."

After further quoting from the treaty, he says:

"If these solemn obligations had been observed by the Government but little trouble would have been made by these tribes. I am not unmindful of the fact that a crisis is before us and must be met, but the agents will have all they can do to manage and care for the Indians at, and near their agencies. And is not this fully in harmony with the understanding of the department and the Friends, when the latter accepted the duties intrusted to them."

GEN. CUSTER'S COMMAND.

The following dispatch was received at the headquarters of the army this morning:

CHICAGO, Ill., July 25.

To COL. W. D. WHIPPLE, War Department:

Gen. Custer sends a dispatch from longitude 103 46 and latitude 45 29 that his command is in excellent condition. Plenty of good grazing and water found on the route. No Indians were seen, except a small party two or three days ago.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General.

FRANCE.

THE RECESS BY THE ASSEMBLY—THE REASONS WHY THE GOVERNMENT CONSENTED TO IT.

LONDON, July 25.—A Paris special to the *Times* this morning says the Government consented to a recess by the Assembly because it hopes, before that body meets again, to prepare a new constitutional bill for which it can, meantime, secure the support of a majority. The Government hesitated to commit itself fully to the bill reported from the Committee of Thirty by M. Ventavore, because it was sure to be rejected.

THE PROPOSITION FOR THE CREATION OF A SENATE—THE MOTION FOR THE DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, July 25.—The Committtee of Thirty have adopted, and the Government has accepted, the proposition of M. Pages-Dupont, introduced in the Assembly on the 15th inst., for the creation of a Senate, which provides that the Senate shall consist of 100 members nominated by the President, and 130 selected from and by the Assembly; Cardinals, Marshals, and Admirals to be members *ex-officio*; also that the President of the Senate shall become Provisional President of the Republic in the event of a vacancy; and that the President of the Republic be empowered to dissolve the Assembly with the approval of the Senate.

The Committee on Parliamentary Initiative have agreed to recommend that M. Leon De Malleville's motion in favor of the dissolution of the Assembly be reconsidered. They have also examined a similar motion introduced by M. Duval. Their report on the above motions will be presented to the Assembly next Monday, and the question of dissolution will consequently be again raised before that of prorogation, which was made the order for Tuesday.

The Republicans are actively agitating for dissolution, and hope to have a majority on Monday, as many Conservative Deputies are absent.

SPAIN.

GERMANY AND THE CARLISTS—EFFORTS TO STOP SUPPLIES.

LONDON, July 25.—The *Daily Telegraph's* special from Berlin says: It is reported that the German Government are making strenuous endeavors to stop supplies, weapons, and money to the Carlists, and has called the attention of the Versailles Government to the subject.

GERMANY.

THE GERMAN SQUADRON ORDERED TO CRUISE OFF THE NORTHERN COAST OF SPAIN.

BERLIN, July 25.—The *North German Gazette* says the German squadron now off Rye, England, has been ordered to cruise off the northern coast of Spain, and that these orders were given in consequence of the shooting of Captain Schmidt, a German newspaper correspondent, and other German subjects, by the Carlists.

THE BRUSSELS CONGRESS.

BERLIN, July 25.—Gen. Von Voigts-Rhetz will represent Germany in the Brussels Congress. He will be assisted by a general officer of the Bavarian army, a major from the Saxon general staff, and the distinguished jurist, Prof. Bluntschli. Gen. Voights-Rhetz leaves for Brussels to-day.

A DESTRUCTIVE WATER-SPOUT.

SEVERAL HOUSES IN THE TOWN OF EUREKA SWEPT AWAY—ABOUT THIRTY LIVES LOST—INJURY TO A RAILROAD TRACK.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 25.—A dispatch from Eureka, Nev., says a terrible water-spout burst in the mountains yesterday, and swept through the town, killing twenty persons and causing great destruction of property.

Another dispatch from Elko says the water-spout crossed the Central Pacific Railroad track between Humboldt Wells and Toano, washing out the track, and that a western-bound imigrant train was wrecked and five passengers killed.

THE INJURY TO THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 25.—A dispatch from Elko, just received, says the reported accident to a Western-bound train on the Central Pacific Railroad, near Humbolt Wells, caused by the water-spout washing away the track, is without foundation. A section foreman was run over and lost both legs. The track is so badly injured that trains cannot get through to-day. No further news of the Eureka disaster has been received.

WORKMEN REPAIRING THE DAMAGE TO THE TRACK.

WELLS, Nev., July 25.—About thirty feet of the Central Pacific Railroad was washed out by the bursting of a rain cloud, twenty-eight miles east of this place, yesterday. The eastern-bound express train is detained. A train with workmen has passed to repair the damage, and anxious passengers are waiting their progress. The Western-bound train is expected here about noon.

LATEST PARTICULARS OF THE STORM—HOUSES SWEPT AWAY AND LIVES LOST.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—A dispatch from Eureka, Nevada, gives the particulars of the storm yesterday. It had been raining with great violence from early in the morning till noon, when a cloud burst on a lofty range of mountains to the eastward, and a vast volume of water rushed down the cañon where the town is located. The eastern part of the town was flooded in ten minutes by a fearful rush of water, which was constantly increasing in violence, depth, and impetuosity. The people in that portion of the place were hemmed in, and every moment houses were torn from their foundations and swept away with their occupants. Ropes were procured and a line formed. Brave men, thus protected, dashed into the torrent and saved many lives. Only a few women and children were lost. The body of one, Mrs. Bray, was recovered. Rodger Bobinett, a reporter of the *Sentinel*, is among the drowned. The *Sentinel* office was swept away. The bodies are being brought to the Court-house as far as recovered. Three Chinamen were lost. Thirty houses were swept away, and all that part of the town in which were situated dance-houses and other places of amusement is gone. The flood lasted only half an hour. The total loss of life is not yet known, but it is believed it will reach twenty-five or thirty. The weather is still threatening.

OIL IN INDIANA.

FORT WAYNE, July 25.—A workman while digging a well at New-Haven, Ind., yesterday, struck a vein of oil at a depth of eight feet. The fluid is equal to the best coal oil.

THE TURF.

FIRST DAY OF THE SARATOGA MEETING.

THE GREAT RACE FOR THE TRAVERS STAKE—ATILLA THE WINNER—SPRINGBOK WINS THE SWEEPSTAKES AND OLIPITA THE FLASH STAKES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Saturday, July 25, 1874.

The meeting of the Saratoga Association began to-day in the most auspicious manner. The weather was magnificent, and the attendance of spectators immense, filling the stands to their utmost capacity. It was a wonderful day's sport, and will be long remembered by those who witnessed the three contests. The race for the Travers Stake created great excitement. It resulted in a dead heat between Atilla and Acrobat, who ran it off in remarkable time. Springbok won the sweepstakes for all ages, and made the best performance ever recorded. In the Flash Stakes, for two year-olds, Olipita ran the half mile in 47¾ seconds, which is at the rate of 1:35½ to the mile. With such performances as these, the fact that the spectators left the course in the highest state of excitement cannot be wondered at. The details of the sport are given below:

THE TRAVERS STAKE.

It was the eleventh renewal of the stake, it having been inaugurated in 1864, when it was won by Kentucky. The weight carried in the race in the first five years was 100 pounds for colts, and 97 pounds for fillies, and the fastest time it was run in at those weights was 3:10¾, by the Banshee. From 1869 to the present time, the colts have carried 110 pounds, and notwithstanding the additional burden, have succeeded in covering the distance in 3:08¼, thus most conclusively proving the great improvement in the speed and stamina of our thoroughbred stock. The race to-day brought out the largest field of horses that ever started for a three-year-old stake over the Saratoga course. The greatest diversity of opinion existed as to the respective merits of the contestants, and consequently the speculation on the result varied considerably. Of the seventy-two nominations those that came to the post were Dennison & Crawford's ch. c. Rutherford, D. McDaniel's b. c., by Julius, out of Lissure, and ch. c., by Asteroid, out of Sue Washington; P. Lorillard's br. c. Atilla, M. H. Sanford's b. c. Brigand, K. W. Sears' ch. c. Acrobat, Thos. Puryear's b. c. Grinstead, August Belmont's gr. c. Steel Eyes, Wm. M. Conner's ch. c. Stampede, H. P. McGrath's b. c. Aaron Pennington, and M. A. Littell's br. c. Reform. Just before the race Atilla ran into great favor, and was a hot favorite, but the uncertainty of the race made the betting strong, as will be seen from the quotations:

Atilla	$170	$200	$310
Brigand	85	75	100
Stampede	70	85	155
Reform	65	70	105
Steel Eyes	40	40	55
Rutherford } Grinstead }	55	95	150
Sue Washington colt } Julius colt }	35	40	50
Acrobat	30	40	50
A. Pennington	25	25	45
Total	$575	$670	$1,020

THE RACE.

The distance being a mile and three-quarters, the brigade was started from the shute or three-quarter stretch, running behind the Judge's stand down to the half-mile pole. After breaking away once and then having a false start, they were sent away, Grinstead, Sue Washington colt, and Steel-Eyes being together, and all the others close up. As they rushed down the shute they were lost to sight in a cloud of dust. They were still obscured when they turned into the regular course at the half-mile pole. They were first seen on the lower turn, and the Julius colt was cutting out the work six lengths ahead of Grinstead, while Pennington was close up third, with Rutherford fourth, the rest pretty close together, while Atilla brought up the rear. When they came up the homestretch and finished the first three-quarters of the race, the Julius colt was still making a sharp pace, and led six lengths, Rutherford second, Aaron Pennington third, Grinstead fourth, Stampede fifth, Sue Washington colt sixth, and Acrobat seventh. As they went round the turn the Julius colt began to quit, and soon lost considerable ground. Stampede in the meantime moved along at a great pace, and improved his position considerably. When they passed the quarter-pole the Julius colt was leading but a length and a half, while Rutherford was still second, and Stampede third. Going along the backstretch the Julius colt had accomplished his mission as far as he was able, and fell back to the rear guard, and Rutherford and Stampede took up the running, while Brigand reached the third place. When they passed the half-mile pole Rutherford and Stampede were apparently head and head, half a length in advance of Brigand, the others all close together, and the colors of the jockeys hardly discernible in the dust. They were obscured coming round the turn, but when they came up the homestretch Grinstead appeared to be slightly leading Brigand, while Atilla, Pennington, Acrobat, and Steel Eyes looked to be on even terms. A magnificent struggle ensued to the goal, and Steel Eyes looked as if he had won by a head, while Atilla and Acrobat were together, and Brigand half a length behind them. The judges, however, decided it a dead heat between Atilla and Acrobat, and placed Steel Eyes third. The time was very fast, viz., 3:09½. The owners of Atilla and Acrobat decided to run off the dead heat after the last race.

THE DECISIVE HEAT.

Atilla was the favorite at $1,000 to $700. An even start was effected, and Acrobat immediately went to the front and led a length, which he increased as they ran down the shute. At the half-mile pole Acrobat was leading three lengths, and on coming round the lower turn Atilla closed up, and Acrobat led but a length at the three-quarter pole, and in this way they came past the stand, finishing the first three-quarters of the race. On going round the turn again Acrobat increased the pace, and led two lengths past the quarter-pole; but going along the backstretch Atilla was allowed his head, and was sent up to feel the situation. When they passed the half-mile they were nose and tail, Acrobat still in the lead, but round the lower turn Acrobat made a determined effort to shake off Atilla, and got half a length further away. At the three-quarter pole Atilla was at Acrobat's tail again. In this way they completed half the journey of the homestretch, when Atilla came to the head of Acrobat, who had the whip drawn on him. He ran gamely to the end, but he was obliged to succumb to the immense speed and bottom of Atilla, who won the heat and the great stake by three-quarters of a length in 3:08¾, within half a second of Joe Daniels' time.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—The Travers Stakes for three-year-olds; one and three-quarters miles; $50 entrance, play or pay; $1,000 added by the Association, and $500 in plate by W. R. Travers, Esq., President; seventy-two nominations; value of stake, $4,600, without the plate.

P. Lorillard's br. c. Atilla, by imp. Australian, out of Ultima, Barbee....1
K. W. Sear's, ch. c. Acrobat, by Lexington, out of Sallie Lewis....2
August Belmont's gr. c. Steel Eyes, by Planet, out of Eagiess....3
M. H. Sanford's b. c. Brigand, by Planet, out of imp. Britannia IV....0
Dennison & Crawford's ch. c. Rutherford, by imp Australian, out of Ærolite....0
Thos. Puryear's b. c. Grinstead, by Gilroy, out of Sister to Kurio....0
Wm. M. Conner's ch. c. by War Dance, out of Dolly Morgan....0
W. P. McGrath's b. c. Aaron Pennington, by Tipperary, out of Lucy Fowler....0
M. A. Littell's br. c. Reform, by imp. Leamington, out of imp. Stolen Kisses....0
D. McDaniel's b. c. by Julius, out of Leisure, by Red Eye....0
D. McDaniel's br. c. by Asteroid, out of Sue Washington....0

Time—3:09½, 3:08¾.

WINNERS OF THE TRAVERS STAKE.

Year.	Winner.	Starters.	Time.
1864	Kentucky	5	3:18¾
1865	Maiden	7	3:18½
1866	Merrill	5	3:29
1867	*Ruthless	3	3:13¼
1868	The Banshee	8	3:10¾
1869	Imp. Glenelg	3	3:14
1870	Kingfisher	7	3:15¼
1871	Harry Bassett	7	3:21¾
1872	Joe. Daniels	9	3:08¼
1873	Tom. Bowling	7	3:09¾
1874	†Atilla	11	3:08¾

*Carried three and a half pounds overweight.
†After dead heat with Acrobat in 3:09½.

SWEEPSTAKES FOR ALL AGES.

The second event of the day was a sweepstakes for all ages, one mile and a quarter, which had closed with thirty-one nominations, but only the following four appeared: D. McDaniel's ch. c. Springbok, John F. Chamberlin's b. c. Survivor, M. H. Sanford's br. h. Mate, and Joseph Donahue's ch. c. Dublin. In the pools Springbok was a great favorite, and justified the expectation of his backers by winning a fast race easily. The quotations were as follows:

Springbok	$500	$800	$1.110
Mate	330	465	555
Survivor	100	120	150
Dublin	100	115	200
Total	$1,030	$1,500	$2,005

THE RACE.

They were started from the three-quarter pole, and Mate shot away with the lead, Springbok second, Dublin third, and Survivor fourth. As they came up the homestretch at a very fast pace, Springbok reached the head of Mate, and the pair passed the stand simultaneously, causing the greatest enthusiasm among the spectators. A length behind them came Dublin, who was three lengths in advance of Survivor. As they went round the turn the pace continued very hot, and Springbok began to forge ahead of Mate until they reached the quarter-pole, where Springbok showed half a length in front of Mate, who was two lengths before Dublin, still leading Survivor three lengths. As they went along the backstretch, Dublin was unable to live the pace, and gave up the third place to Survivor. In the meantime, Mate and Springbok passed the half-mile pole in the same positions, while Survivor was six lengths behind them. As they came round the lower turn Mate made an effort, and succeeded in heading Springbok, and then showed his head in front, while the excitement was very great among the spectators. They reached the three-quarter pole head and head, but coming up the homestretch Springbok came to the front, and won the race easily by three lengths, in the very fast time of 2:09¾, Survivor third, five lengths behind, and six lengths before Dublin.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Sweepstakes for all ages, $50 entrance, play or pay, with $800; one mile and a quarter; thirty-one nominations; value, $2,350.

D. McDaniels' ch. c. Springbok, 4 years, by imp. Australian, out of Hester; 108 pounds....1
M. H. Sanford's br. h. Mate, 5 years, by Australian, out of Mattie Gross; 114 pounds....2
Jno. F. Chamberlin's b. h. Survivor, 4 years, by Vandal, dam by Lexington; 108 pounds....3
Jas. Donahue's b. c. Dublin, 3 years, by Kentucky, out of Zaidee; 90 pounds....4

Time—2:09¾.

THE FLASH STAKES.

The youngsters in the Flash Stakes, half a mile, were called upon to terminate the day's sport. There were thirty of them engaged, and out of the lot the starters were A. Belmont's ch. f. Caroline, D. McDaniel's ch. c. Willie Burke, R. W. Cameron's b. c. Bayminster, H. P. McGrath's br. c. Calvin, Walker & Co.'s b. c. Ravenna, and Hunter and Travers' ch. f. Australind and ch. f. Olitipa, and A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. c. Victorious. The Belmont representative was a great favorite, but the knowing ones were sadly at fault as one of Hunter and Travers' pair captured the race, making the most remarkable performance for a two-year old ever heard of in this country.

The following were the pools:

Caroline	$310	$450	$600
W. Burke	225	285	410
Bayminster	150	220	220
Hunter & Travers	100	310	600
Field	150	300	360
Total	$935	$1,565	$2,190

THE RACE.

Mr. Conner, who acted as starter in this and the preceding race, got the youngsters in line at the half-mile pole and sent them on their journey in close order. Willie Burke immediately took the lead, followed by Olitipa second, Victorious third, and Calvin fourth. The pace was terrific round the turn as Olitipa came to the front like a flash. When they reached the three-quarter pole Olitipa was a length clear of Willie Burke, while Calvin was third, and Australind fourth. As they came up the homestretch Olitipa had her competitors beaten, for they could not live the pace with her. Her stable companion, Australind, in the meantime passed Calvin and assumed the third place, but could not reach Willie Burke, who ran gamely. Olipita passed the goal a winner by three lengths in the wonderful time of 47¾ seconds, which is at the rate of 1:35½ to the mile; William Burke was second, three lengths ahead of Australind, Calvin fourth, the others pulling up and coming in together.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE—The Flash Stakes, for two year olds, $100 each, half forfeit, with $500 added; second horse to save his stake; half a mile.

Hunter & Travers' ch. f. Olitipa, out of imp. Leamington, out of Oliata....1
D. McDaniel's ch. c. Willie Burke, by Baywood, dam by imp. Australian, out of Kate Hayes....2
Hunter & Travers' ch. f. Australind, by imp. Australian, out of Dolly Carter....3
H. P. McGrath's b. c. Calvin, by Tipperary, out of Lucy Fowler....0
R. W. Cameron's b. c. Bayminster, by imp. Warminster, out of imp. Stolen Kisses....0
Walker & Co.'s b. c. Ravenna, by Rivoli, out of Survivor's dam, by Lexington....0
A. B. Lewis & Co.'s br. c. Victorious, by Vandal, out of Septima, by Brown Dick....0
August Belmont's ch. f. Caroline, by Kentucky, out of imp. Camilla....0

Time—0:47¾.

GOLDSMITH MAID AND JUDGE FULLERTON.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The race to-day at Dexter Park, between Goldsmith Maid and Judge Fullerton against time, has been looked forward to with great interest by sportsmen and those interested in the turf, but the outcome was very unsatisfactory to all who witnessed it. About 7,000 persons were present.

In the first heat Goldsmith Maid came in ahead, making the mile in 2:29¼. Judge Fullerton behaved very badly, and followed far behind.

The second heat was taken by the Maid in 2:19¾, but she broke twice during the race. Fullerton also broke.

The third heat was also won by the Maid in 2:25¾. Fullerton lagged as before.

A heavy wind interfered somewhat with the trotting, and the track was not in prime condition. These facts are an excuse for the miserable display witnessed.

PREMIUM FOR A FAST HORSE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 25.—The Cleveland Club offers a special premium of $1,000 to Goldsmith Maid or any other horse that will beat the Maid's record of 2:16 at the coming meeting of the club, to be held here July 28 to 31.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 26—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen slightly in the districts on the Atlantic coast, with light or gentle winds, clear or fair weather, and no decided change in temperature. Decidedly warm and generally clear weather has prevailed in the Gulf States, and thence northward to the lake region and Minnesota. Light rains have prevailed in the lake region, the Ohio Valley, and Southern Virginia. The barometer is lowest in the Upper Mississippi Valley; it is low but has risen slightly in the North-west, with northerly winds and lower temperature in Minnesota. The Mississippi River has risen at Cairo, and the Ohio has risen at Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, clear or fair weather will prevail during the day, with southerly winds, a slight rise of temperature, and continued high barometer.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy and decidedly warm weather, east or south winds, and stationary or rising barometer.

For the lake region, partly cloudy weather and rain, with rising temperature and falling barometer during the day.

For the North-west, increasing cloudiness, and rain north of Missouri, with north or west winds, falling temperature, and rising barometer.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	78°	67°	3:30 P. M.	98°	83°
6 A. M.	78°	68°	6 P. M.	90°	76°
9 A. M.	84°	72°	9 P. M.	81°	73°
12 M.	87°	81°	12 P. M.	78°	72°

Average temperature yesterday....74°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year....84½°
Average temperature for last week....75 2-7°
Average temperature for corresponding week last year....76 2-7°

CENTRAL PARK METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

The report of the Meteorological Department for the past week is as follows: The barometer has indicated a mean of 30.022 inches, with a range of .288 inches. The thermometer has shown a mean of 74.9°, with a range of 25°. Amount of rain-fall during the week, 39 inches; wind traveled 819 miles.

BASE-BALL.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 25.—The Chicagos and Atlantics played a game of base-ball here to-day. The former were victorious by a score of 19 to 4. This places the White Stockings fourth on the championship list.

SANITARY MATTERS.

THE VARIOUS NUISANCES WHICH OUGHT TO BE ABATED.

FILTHY CONDITION OF THE SLAUGHTER-HOUSES—FAT-RENDERING ESTABLISHMENTS AND GAS WORKS—UNCARED FOR STREETS—A POISONED ATMOSPHERE.

Baron Haussman, in speaking of the sanitary condition of Paris, said: "Keep your abattoirs clean, and you will have a healthy city." It is a matter of regret that New-York does not possess a Haussman, who would fearlessly use his public power for the people's protection and interest. The sanitary condition of this City in reference to the abatement, or, to speak more correctly, abolishment of public nuisances, has for years been a public disgrace to the community. A year ago Dr. Edward Lachet, one of the most prominent of European physicists, and a pupil of the famous Von Graeffe, visited this City, and communicated a few of his views regarding its sanitary government in a lecture—for which, on motion of the celebrated Dr Nelaton, he received a vote of thanks—delivered before the French Academy of Surgeons M. Lachet concluded his lecture with the following sentence: "I found there, in New-York, a City of great population, whose inhabitants are either too ignorant of the danger which threatens them, or too careless of their own and their children's lives, to demand the enforcement of strict sanitary laws, and whose authorities do not seem to care about the proper performance of their duties." Any well-informed person who has taken pains to inquire into the matter, will not deny the truth of M. Lachet's incisive sentence. It is true at spasmodic intervals the various Boards of Health have apparently endeavored to abate some of the nuisances complained of; but these have invariably sprung up again, it may be under another name, but with precisely the same nature and the same unlawful characteristics. To enter into any extended description of these would require at the least several pages of this paper. They may be briefly classified under the head of "Slaughter-houses, fat melting, dressing, and rendering establishments, removal of City garbage, and gas manufacturing works." These places have never been, and are not now, under proper sanitary supervision by the authorities. It has been stated, and no doubt will ever be stated by the officials until some stronger power compels a radical change, that with any more stringent regulations it would be impossible to carry on these businesses successfully. Such is not the case. To determine that fact it is only necessary to read the sanitary history and regulations of other cities, not only in Europe but in this country. In Cincinnati, where the hog-slaughtering business is conducted on an immense scale, the sanitary regulations are of the most stringent character, the abattoirs are as clean as ordinary kitchens, no complaints are made by the citizens, and certainly such firms as Jacob Rust, Carter & Co. do not complain of business losses.

In this City, in the districts between Forty-third and Forty-seventh streets, on the west side, and Fortieth and Forty-seventh streets, on the east side, the greater number of the City slaughter houses are to be found. Their usual condition is, to use a mild term, simply disgusting. The floors are very rarely flushed, coagulated blood gathers in thick, heavy clots, the gutters are choked with blood, offal, refuse, scraps, and entrails of the slaughtered animals, and the stench from all combined is something which shocks the senses of all but those who, by long use, have become indifferent to it. It will, of course, be said that the Board of Health has inspectors in those districts whose duties are to inforce strict sanitary rules. But the fact is that either the inspectors are dilatory and negligent in the discharge of their duty, or the sanitary rules are too lax in character to effect the desired object.

As natural adjuncts of the slaughter-houses are the fat-melting and rendering works. Practically they are the worst nuisances of all, not only because they are of a more aggravated character, but because they are, owing to political influence and the power of wealth, masters, so to speak, of the situation. For years and years past the press has teemed with complaints regarding these establishments—complaints that, under any other government, would have met with prompt and effective consideration. But they still exist, and create as much nuisance as ever. Some of them, have what is ironically called "improved processes," consisting in the main of some useless valve or, mayhap, condenser, into the old machinery, but the noisome stench remains the same. The history of the New-York Rendering Company, already well known to the readers of THE TIMES, affords ample illustration of this, and with the rendering establishments are numberless houses used for fat-melting, cleaning, drying bladders, curing hides, &c., all of which are more or less detrimental to the public health.

The gas-houses have long been a source of complaint, and their processes, though constantly improved, still create the most foul and offensive odors. At present the Manhattan Gas Works, at the foot of Forty-second street, run their "purifying-pipe"—we may be mistaken in the name—straight up into the air. Such actions on the part of the companies should at once be stopped by the authorities.

On both sides of the City the streets and gutters are in a shameful condition. Green and stagnant gutter-pools, unemptied garbage boxes, and littered roadways, uncleaned, except bi-weekly, are so frequent as to appear normal rather than abnormal. This, be it remembered, in a dry season. A few days of rain would easily transform the casual lakelets into little seas. The gutter at the foot of Fortieth street and North River emptied, for instance, into a kind of dam, with almost no exit into the river, and the sewer at the east foot of Forty-fifth street is never covered by the water. No. 792 First avenue is a rennet-curing establishment, which is always dirty and occasionally offensive. No. 415 East Forty-sixth street, a head, gut, and bladder cleaning establishment, is a dilapidated wooden building, very dirty and offensive. At No. 407 East Forty-first street, a fat-boiling establishment, the apparatus is not tight, and it is often offensive.

It is said by persons carrying on the businesses which create these nuisances that the persons living in the vicinity do not complain of bad smells. This is easily accounted for by the fact that a great number of such persons are employed in the establishments complained of, and that the remainder have become in some degree accustomed to the stench, and have reached such a stage of indifference that they do not care anything about it. The Italian proverb, "He who plays with pigs lies down with them," fairly explains the matter. But the people living just beyond the immediate vicinity of these places suffer also, for the wind blows the stench into their houses and poisons the air which they breathe in their sleep.

Considering these facts, and that the City sanitary regulations seem powerless to effect any radical change, the matter plainly resolves itself into the question, "Would it not be conducive to the City health that the slaughterers and fat-melters should be forced to pursue their occupations outside of the City limits?" At present, an affirmative answer to the question would seem proper.

A SEVERE LIGHTNING-STORM—SIX PERSONS KILLED.

LOUISVILLE, July 25.—A special to the *Courier-Journal* says that one stroke of lightning killed six persons in Woodford County, Ky., last night, viz.: Mr. Mundy and wife, Mr. Black, wife and daughter, and a colored man living in the same house. During the same storm lightning struck many points in Central Kentucky.

THE OMAHA POISONING CASE.

OMAHA, Neb., July 25.—An investigation in the case of Paul Neilson, supposed to have been poisoned by his son-in-law, develops the fact that Neilson committed suicide by hanging, and that the suspicious actions of Peterson were caused by his dislike to have the circumstances known. He was released.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

ON THE CLIFF.

Half down the cliff the pathway ends,
The rocks grow steep and sheer;
Hard by a sudden stream descends;
From ledge to ledge with break and bends
It dashes cool and clear.

Across the bay green ripples flow
In endless falls and swells;
Clear shows the ribbed sea-flow below,
And round dark rocks in whiteness glow
Smooth sands of crispèd shells.

Foam-specks before the wind that glide,
The sleeping sea-gulls float:
Amid eve's crimson shadows wide,
Rocked softly by the swaying tide,
Yet safe as anchored boat.

Their white and folded wings are laid
On sides that change and flow;
The daylight passes into shade;
Yet calm they rest, and unafraid,
Whate'er may come and go.

So safe, 'mid waste of waters wide,
Below the darkening sky,
So safe my heart and I may bide,
Calm floating on time's changeful tide,
Beneath eternity.

—*Chambers' Journal.*

TOLD AT TORQUAY.

"And in the afternoon we came into a land in which it seemeth always afternoon." The quotation rose spontaneously to our lips, and we took slight liberties with it to suit our own purposes as the train ran lazily along between Kingskerswell and Torquay on a glowing Summer day. "The blue unclouded weather" brought out vividly the rich and delicate tints of the innumerable wild flowers that embroidered the banks on either side of the cutting along which we glided (very leisurely) into fair Torquay. There was not a ripple on the surface of the bay; not a leaf stirred on the trees that belt about red-brick, romantic-looking Torre Abbey. The porters at the station lounged and drawled as if they had fallen preys to unusual heat and languor. All nature had a voiceless, muscleless appearance, in fact, and in our ignorance we sighed, "Oh, for an invigorating breeze!"

"You'll catch it somewhere," a son of the soil said, in answer to our remark. "We don't happen to feel it here, but I shouldn't wonder if you found it fresh enough on the New Cut. Don't let the idea that you'll never feel the breeze drive you away from the prettiest place in England."

If such an idea as our unknown friend suggested had ever entered our heads, it would have died of sheer weakness before twenty-four hours had passed over us. The beautiful Queen of the West—around whom turtle-doves coo and myrtles twine with lavish profusion—must have entered into a colossal contract with rude Boreas to keep her well supplied with blustering breezes and gusty gales. While the bay is unruffled, and the delicate blossoms of the myrtle unshaken, little winds are invariably up and doing about the place. At the same time the place and its surroundings look so calm and unruffled that watchers from various windows believe, in their guileless innocence, that there is "no wind abroad," and so venture forth to be met by a rushing, mighty blast at the first corner to which they come. Wind was rampant on the strand this day, where a well-dressed languid crowd were listening to the strains of the Italian band; and intuition told me that this ever-present power must be the spirit of the place!

Accordingly, I resolved to pursue it—to follow it away into shady hollows and ferny depths in the adjacent high-hedged, narrow lanes, and over boulders and pools by the seaside—until I got it to tell me the story of Torquay. For, young and fair as she is, Torquay has known many a sorrow, and her story I thought must be sweet and sad, and full of subtle appeal to the sympathetic. The wind has crept into the heart of the place, therefore I resolved to follow the wind.

What a wild chase it led me! Away one day to the tangled floral mazes of the Cockington lanes, where it feigned to lie down in a sleepy hollow through which a rivulet trickles among ferns. In the firm belief that it was going to be quiet and communicative, I suffered my horse to begin grazing on the hedge, and my dog to lie down in the cool, long grass; but in an instant my hopes were dashed to the ground. For the wind was up and doing again, before I could ask it a single question.

How patiently and often I followed it along the semi-circular sweep of the Torbay road; how perseveringly I dodged it on to Daddy's Hole and about picturesque "Hope's Nose;" how supinely I waited for it to come and murmur its tender tale to me in the shady recesses of the gardens of the Imperial Hotel, need not be told here. It is enough to say that it laid down quietly at my feet one day very unexpectedly, midway down the wild clematis-covered slopes of the cliff that rises over Petitor beach; and this was the tale it told:

"I like this place so well that I never leave it, but you don't like me; therefore, why do you stay here?" the Wind began; and I turned toward the quarter from whence he was making himself manifest by means of the slightest breath of air, and answered:

"Because I am commissioned by one whose will is law, to learn and relate to her the secret of the heart of Torquay. You are the dominant spirit here; you must thoroughly have ventilated the subject; therefore I have pursued you, not so much out of love as out of interest."

"Torquay has to answer for a good many sins, both of omission and commission," the Wind said gravely. "She lures men down here by the spell of her siren beauty and her sweet seductive softness, and makes them lazy. She will not exert herself to keep up one theatre even, or to get a public promenade, or to start hansom cabs, or to check the ruinously high prices which her tradesmen demand for the necessaries of life. But with all her faults, I love her still for her beauty, which is southern in its voluptuous warmth and languor, and for the luxuriousness of her Imperial Hotel. But she has one miserable secret locked in her heart which no man knows. I learnt it by creeping about a girl I like, in the guise of a little breeze. Shall I tell it to you?"

I bowed my grateful head acquiescently, and he began:

"I was loitering about amidst the trees on the Torwood road one day, when I saw a pair come riding down, who interested me so much that I followed them and listened to what they were saying.

"They were as handsome and striking-looking a pair as I have ever blown upon. The lady with her Irish blue eyes and rich chestnut hair, and the man with his brilliant, boyish, clean-cut, refined face. A splendid-looking pair, with the unmistakable air of good birth and high breeding about them. But what made them more striking and interesting to me was the expression of passionate, unconcealed love which flashed out and illumined their faces whenever either of them looked at the other. 'Two young lovers lately wed,' I thought, mentally quoting Mr. Tennyson, 'for no chilly English girl would venture to portray her feelings so plainly before she was married.'

"They said very little as they rode through the town; but as soon as they turned into one of the narrowest lanes up by Cockington, the young man undeceived me.

"'My own Kathleen!' he said, putting his hand on hers, and leaning forward to look into the face that quivered with happy feeling as she listened to his words. 'My own Kathleen! my sweetest darling! you must escape from this hateful marriage; it can't go on now that we have met and loved to desperation as we do.'

"'Irish; and engaged to another man, evidently,' I said to myself. 'This is really very pretty.'

"'It will kill me if it does go on, Harry; and he will ruin you if it doesn't.' Then (they believed themselves to be quite alone, you see, and didn't mind me,) she bent her head toward him, and their lips met in one of those long kisses that a woman never forgets, and only takes from a man whom she worships.

"'Never mind his ruining me,' he said, presently; 'the worst ruin that can come upon me will be better than the utter ruin that will come to both of us if you marry him. You can't Kathleen! My sweetest darling, be brave, and break loose, and do it at once!'

"The girl reeled in her saddle with agitation as he went on pressing her hard, and I saw, before she spoke, that she meant to give in.

"'Oh, my love! my love!' she murmured; 'I think I am mad about you! It will bring such misery to them all; but I'll tell him to-night.'

"She sealed the pledge with another kiss; and then he looked at his watch and reminded her that it was time they should go home to dinner. She evidently loathed the idea of dinner—a woman in love does not care about eating. But the tender passion very rarely robs a man of his appetite. Accordingly they went back to Torquay at a sharp trot, and I followed them.

"An hour afterward I was cooling the warm air of a dining-room for them, as they sat at an oval table that was daintily decorated with glass, and silver, and flowers. Kathleen was as glorious a beauty in her evening dress as she looked on horseback; and the young fellow who was coveting the future wife of his neighbor matched her fairly. But they both looked as if they were held in bondage, poor things! and small wonder that it should have been so, for her father and mother were at the table, and by her side, at the head of it, sat the man she had promised to marry; and he was old, and not specially well favored, and, additionally, he was Harry Sutherland's uncle.

"He had no doubt of her, I could see that, the poor shaky, infirm old fool: for after dinner, when the servants were gone, and the group dispersed in a measure, he offered her his withered old lips to kiss without fear. He did not see what I did—that the boy's face flashed with the fire that is only lighted by one feeling; and that the girl's paled under the influence of such a sickening disgust as too many unfortunate women condemn themselves to suffer legally, by entering into uncongenial marriages. Her father and mother had scattered themselves about the window, for the sake of the fresh air I was causing, and so it happened that old Sutherland saw fit to indulge his amorous propensity without regard to the 'boy,' as he called his nephew.

"I understood the whole story clearly as soon as I saw that father and mother. The latter was a scheming, pretentious, cold-blooded woman, and the father was a vague man who seemed to be in a perpetual fog. I learned afterward that they were very poor, and that they did not like poverty. Therefore they were going to sell Kathleen to old Sutherland, who in the vastness of his conceit dared to introduce his handsome young nephew to her, and suffer them to be constantly alone together.

"By-and-by Harry went out with a cigar, and the rest of the party went into a dimly-lighted drawing-room, which was large, and therefore convenient for the fulfillment of the purpose which was in the girl's mind. It seemed to suit Mr. Sutherland's views too; for when Kathleen's father and mother considerately gave love one of its most valued privileges, that of being alone with the object, the decrepit old suitor drew nearer to the girl, and began to stroke the hand (that could have struck him for touching her) with an air that vibrated between palsy and passion.

"'My dear little girl,' he began, (she was inches taller than he was,) 'patience for one little week, patience for one little week——'

"'I have need of patience,' she interrupted, shrinking and shivering. His caresses had not seemed to degrade her so infinitely in her own eyes before she knew Harry.

"His time-deadened ears failed to catch and convey to his time-deadened heart the true meaning of her words. He absolutely believed that she was sighing for the time to pass more speedily, longing for the hour to come which should crown her with the glory of being his wife.

"'Blake has been expeditious about the settlements, too,' he said tolerantly, 'but *we* naturally think that he has been long; but this day week, darling, will see us united forever, never to part again.'

"The words and the action (for he had put his arms round her, and was embracing her closely) nerved the girl to her task. She freed herself from him with a gesture in which there was a strange mixture of repugnance to and pity for him, and spoke.

"'Don't be hard on me,' she said, with a catch in her breath. 'Let us end this. I *can't* marry you. I've been mad—bad to think that I could. Let me go!'

"'He seemed to me to dwindle and shrivel up as she spoke. He looked such a very old man as she brought her passionate appeal to a conclusion. But for all his age and infirmity, I could see that he did not mean to give her up.

"'I can't do it; don't ask me,' he said, quakingly. 'It would send me into my grave before my time; it would blight the little life left in me; it would poison the only spring of happiness I have ever known in this world. I am an old man, Kathleen, a very old man,' he whined. 'My time is short. Don't murder me.'

"'What will it do to *my* life if you hold me to my wicked promise?' she panted out. 'Think of that; do think of that.'

"'You should have thought of that when you gave your promise,' he answered; and there came a snaky gleam into the cold, dim eyes, and a nasty, hard, suspicious expression about the mouth. 'I was not so repulsive to you then,' he went on. 'What has changed you?'

"'This!' the girl cried out, all her natural courage coming to her aid in a moment. 'This! I have met your nephew, and, to my sorrow—to my joy, I have learned to love him.'

"'You have learned your disgraceful lesson quickly.'

"'Ah! what has love to do with time? Be pitiful to us both. I tell you he has held me in his arms, he has kissed me with kisses that I can never forget, and that no other man shall ever take off my lips. I cannot marry you; but if you will forgive him, and let him be to you just as he has been all along, I'll promise you this, I'll never see him again.'

"'You'll sacrifice your heart for his welfare?'

"'If you demand the sacrifice, I will.'

"I hoped for a moment that he was touched to reason and to right by her generosity. At the end of that moment my hopes died out.

"'I'll tell you what I'll do if you break your promise to me,' he said; and he got hold of her hands and glared at her with a hopeless, imploring, hungry look that was hard to see. 'I have brought that boy up in the indulgence of every luxury, of every extravagant taste; I have unfitted him for work of any kind, for I meant him to be my heir. When I met you, and loved you, and determined that you should be my wife, I still provided richly for him. If I withdraw that provision it will be because you have deceived and left me; the withdrawal of it will be his ruin, and his ruin will be on your head; but if you keep your vow, if you become my wife in name—I ask nothing more—Harry shall still be my heir, and at my death (I can't live long) your husband.'

"She battled for her lover bravely for a time, but at last she gave in, and agreed to carry out their bond before the world for the sake of insuring Harry's welfare. But I saw her bending her flower-like head with shame for her own position—with agony at the thought of anticipating gladly a fellow-creature's death, as he kept on reiterating his assurances that he "could not possibly live long," and begging her "not to make him a scorn and derision in the eyes of all his friends for that short time."

I needn't tell you of all the bitterness and love, all the despair and disgust which filled the hearts of these two poor young people, when she had to tell and he had to listen to the tale of the decision to which they had come. But I think if selfish, unsated old Sutherland had seen her kneeling by her lover's side, pressing kisses on his hand and showing herself ready to give herself to him body and soul, as I did, that he wouldn't have cared to have her for his wife (even in name only) after the vision.

"Well, the nephew was sent away, and the marriage came off, and the happy pair went away. My services being required constantly at Torquay, I could not follow them; but I thought about them frequently, and wondered when and where exacting old Sutherland had been good enough to die. For five years I never relinquished the hope of meeting that brilliant young pair on horseback again in some of our lovely lanes. 'Would fallen human nature allow them to love each other as much when there was no obstacle between them?' I asked myself frequently, but, naturally, I could not solve the question."

"Have you never seen them since—since her 'sad bereavement' has assured her happiness?" I interrupted eagerly, and the Wind, by way of reply, shook his head in a hopeless sort of self-condemning way.

"Do you mean to tell me that your story ends here; that you have altogether lost sight of Mrs. Sutherland and Harry?" I asked with indignation.

"Look up at that house on the brow of the hill, above the race-course," he whistled. "Follow me there, and I will tell you and show you the end."

I followed the Wind, as directed, and came to a pretty big bay-windowed house standing in a good-sized garden, well filled with rare evergreens. The big bay windows commanded a view of Babbacombe Bay and Anstis Cove on the one side, and on the other of Teignmouth, Dawlish, and the rich red cliffs beyond. Three dogs were playing about on the lawn; a few cats purred in the sun on the window-sills; flowers bloomed in every window; and a lady's horse stood saddled at the door.

"The married lovers are here and happy, then, in this earthly paradise?" I said, hopefully, to the Wind, which had developed into a fine, fresh, healthy breeze the instant it touched the high ground on which the pretty villa "Petite Tore" stands. To which the Wind replied, with a sigh:

"The elements of Torquay have much to answer for; I am accessory to the evil which has been done. Between us we are prolonging old Sutherland's life."

I could not repress a shudder as I listened to him. "Why this cruel kindness?" I asked. "Think of that poor girl! Just consider if you were only to go down for a while, and if the sun would only cease to shine here, you would between you by doing thus rob Torquay of some of her worth and beauty, and poor Mrs. Sutherland might taste happiness again."

"Sun and air," warmth and beauty, "sweetness and light," make up the place; we are fixed here for all time. Gladly would I sigh over old Sutherland's grave, but the tale is almost too terrible a one to tell; come and see what we have done for him—most unwillingly."

I turned my head reluctantly, fearing that I should see a "gruesome sight," for I had a vivid recollection of the word-portrait which the Wind had made for me of old Sutherland, as he looked five years ago. To my utter surprise, and to my momentary relief, a stalwart elderly man stepped lightly out through the open window, and began gamboling gayly with a greyhound on the grass. He had florid, healthy, cheeks; he had an appalling amount of clear-sightedness in his eyes; he had a jaunty gait, and a dapper air of being well satisfied with things as they were. He had everything, in fact, save the appearance of a man who had done with this world and its follies, and was ready and likely to breathe his last soon.

"This is Mr. Sutherland," the Wind observed apologetically, and in accents of bitter reproach (for I had a back thought of poor Harry) I replied:

"This, then, is your work?"

"The sun and the softness and the beauty of the place had as much to do with his recovery as I had," the Wind muttered, sulkily. "Shall I tell you how it all happened? I have a worse sight than the resuscitated Sutherland to show you yet."

"Is she mad?" I inquired in a hollow whisper; she must have been to have brought him back here——"

"—— When he was at the point of death—she was!" the wind interrupted; "but if you'll listen, you will find that there was method in her madness, though the sequel has shown the method to be null and void.

"For a year after his marriage, it seems that old Mr. Sutherland kept steadily to his compact, and moved nearer to the gates of death daily; at the expiration of that year he expressed a wish to come back and die in beautiful Torquay. He enforced his wish by saying that Harry, poor banished Harry, might come back to them and be one of them again at Torquay, for his year's experience of her had taught him that he might trust Kathleen thoroughly.

"I failed to meet them on their return, but the Sun has told me the story since. They came back one fine day, and he was carried in an invalid's litter from the station to this house. On their way they passed the cemetery, and he called a halt, and selected the spot in which he would be buried, and immediately directed that a few flowering myrtles and some cypresses might be potted off in order that they might be hardy enough to plant upon his grave. I have understood from all the eye-witnesses the scene was a most touching one. At the marble works he called another halt, and ordered a neat Latin cross! It is on the hands of the company still.

"Well, they came into this house, and poor Harry was recalled, and they had a very harrowing meeting. As far as Kathleen was concerned, she would far rather not have seen her old lover until she was a free woman, and he might have been her lover again. But her husband—her dying husband—overruled her objections, and Harry Sutherland came back."

The Wind lulled lightly at this juncture, and went softly moaning about the cliffs as if it were rather sad, and very sorry for something. Presently I ventured to ask it, "For what?"

"Oh! I've worse things than the unexpected recovery to reveal to you," the wind answered impatiently.

"Tell me!" I cried in inquietude; "the climate that has cured her husband has not killed bright, vivacious, life-loving Kathleen, has it?"

"You shall see her soon," the wind answered, "and then you shall judge for yourself whether or not life-loving Kathleen hadn't better be dead than be living as she is now. Before you see her, hear me.

"Harry Sutherland had been staying here with his uncle and aunt for some weeks before I interfered with them at all. But one unlucky day I saw the trio out on the lawn, and I began to conjecture and hover about them again. The old man was still very old and ailing and infirm, and the young wife was still very kind and patient. As for the young lover, he was, or pretended to be, an enamored fool, who was held in check by nothing on earth but honor and Kathleen.

"The husband was dozing and dreaming in a lounging-chair; the wife was assiduously occupying herself in flicking flies away from his unconscious face; the nephew was smoking, when I, the soft western wind, came up wafting all sorts of sweet odors and lulling sounds around them, and whispering in their ears that it was passing sweet away out on the sunny cliffs over the bay. They listened to my suggestion and went sauntering out unchidden and unchecked, checked by her semi-slumbering lord.

"This was the inauguration of a series of strolls along the cliffs; and how can mortal man do other than 'seem' at least to make love during the course of such strolls? for if he would save a woman from breaking her neck over these precipices, she must be in his arms half the time! At any rate this pair found that the old, old story would make itself remembered by them, and the woman was happy, comparatively speaking, poor thing, in the consciousness of their mutual love and the presence of her lover. But the man grew impatient of a course that tended toward nothing. The love that is half ideal is insufficient for a man. Accordingly, Harry Sutherland wearied of what he called half-and-half measures, and fell into a state of cool, half-indifferent resentment against Kathleen, because his uncle had not fulfilled his promise of dying.

"It was honorable and proper of him, undoubtedly; but, on the other hand, it was horribly cruel to gradually drift away from her as he began doing about this time. She had shown her love for him openly, freely, frantically at times, and I suppose it perplexed and frightened him. Up to a certain point the affair had been an exciting amusement to him. That point past, it became a dangerous pastime, a game that was not worth the candle. Her punishment began then when she felt the chill of prudence creeping over him, and knew that, like a man, he would take some strong remedy presently, and cure himself completely of the folly of caring for her at all.

"There is not an atom of the sneak in Harry Sutherland—unfortunately for her, for if there were, Kathleen would leave off loving him fast enough. As it is, his courage and his candor have bound her in his chains forever. But these two qualities nearly killed her when he told her one day that her exacting, engrossing devotion to him would drive him into marrying some one else in order to put an end to this long drawn-out agony of supreme agitation on her part, and supreme bewilderment on his.

"Kathleen is only a human being, and not a saint in heaven yet," (the Wind went on apologetically,) "therefore it will not surprise you to hear that she battled stoutly against this determination of his. But the man had his own ease of mind and future interest to think of, and she battled unavailingly. There are plenty of pretty girls in Torquay, you know, and plenty of balls at which to meet them. He soon found one suited to his purpose, a girl with a sweet soft face, and a beautifully formed and beautifully dressed figure, and no mind worth mentioning. His uncle rallied faster than before, when he heard of his heir's engagement, and from being a repulsively infirm old man, turned into a repulsively hale one before the wedding-day.

"That is the bride's horse at the door;" (the Wind continued;) "she has lately returned from her wedding tour, and has ridden up to see her uncle and aunt, and to tell them how happy she is with her Harry! and how passionately he adores her! Look at her as she comes out, now, irradiating all the region round about with her happiness, or her show of it. Then look at that face at the upper window, the face of the woman whose life has been made null and void by the cruel kindness of the climate of which I am a part. She is looking out over the cliffs where during the sweet past Summer she has sauntered so often with Harry Sutherland, and every square inch on which she gazes contains a sting for her."

"The world would say he acted most honorably," I put in.

"She is a married woman; he has delivered her from temptation."

"The world would be right, as usual," the Wind replied, with a dry laugh. "It was just this, her living death weighed as nothing in the balance against the disagreeableness of his being in a dubious and dissatisfied position. I have nothing more to say. Go and tell the story of the heart of Torquay, and let the world in its leniency judge her."—*London Society.*

MONEY-MAKING AT MONACO.—The fascination of gambling is far beyond any other attraction; and there was an amusing story told at Hombourg a few years ago that on one occasion, when Patti was holding her whole audience spell-bound in the mad scene of "Lucia," a man suddenly rushed in and exclaimed, "There is a run of twelve red," and in one moment the theatre was empty. That such a lovely place and heavenly climate should be thrown away on its present frequenters seems very lamentable, and we cannot help wondering at the reckless extravagance which Blanc has lavished on his pandemonium, considering how little his generosity is appreciated by his victims. Nothing, however, is done by that gentleman in a mean or niggardly spirit; and it may be some consolation for ruined gamblers to know that "la famille Blanc" is renowned for its charitable gifts, not only in the environs of Monaco, but also in Paris, where Mme. Blanc is most assiduous in promoting and sustaining charitable societies. When the pigeon has been plucked to its uttermost farthing, and has even played—a fact which very often occurs—the money put aside to take him to some purer spot on God's earth, he may apply to the bank for what is known in gambling slang as the "viatique"—namely, the money to enable him to travel and leave "ce lieu de perdition." But this money is not forthcoming until the loser has been put through a severe cross-examination, and still more unpleasant inspection by all the croupiers; after which, a sum varying from three to five hundred francs will be accorded him. The latter sum, however, is only given in the case of very heavy losses, three hundred francs being considered sufficient to take a man comfortably to Paris, where every civilized person is supposed to have friends. After being paraded by the caissier through the salons, so that the croupiers and "mouchards" who are there for the purpose may testify to the fact of your having really lost, you are conducted to "La Caisse," an apartment on the first floor, where you sign a receipt for the money, and go on your way rejoicing, never more, however, to enter the gambling rooms until those few hundred francs have been religious and honorably returned to the bank. We asked the Secretary whether they often lost the money thus advanced. "Rarement," he replied dryly; "on revient toujours." This Winter, after the slight excitement of "l'homme qui s'est brûlé la cervelle dans le ventre"—as that would-be suicide was laughingly denominated to me by one of the employes—had passed away, and the celebrated Maltese player had left, there was little in the play to interest the impartial looker-on.—*Belgravia.*

SEA TELEGRAPHY.—In 1801 Admiral Sir Home Popham conceived the idea of making a dictionary, every word of which should be represented by a group of letters, which should be recorded by corresponding flags. This system was introduced into the British Navy for the first time in Nelson's fleet with which he fought at Trafalgar. It is not generally known that the celebrated signal of Nelson before that fight, "England expects every man to do his duty," was given by this system. The injunction not only bore the moral significance then and since attached to it, but it was an experimental trial of one of the greatest advances ever made in sea telegraphy. The two plans described—that of numbering flags in combination, to represent set messages; and of lettered flags for messages not prearranged—remain to the present day; all that has been done since is in the way of amplification of detail. While, however, this advance had been made by sea in daylight, the state of affairs on the ocean at night remained exactly the same as they were in Charles II.'s time. Lanterns in different numbers and forms, constituted, in 1700, in 1800, and indeed until 1860, the sole means of telegraphing over the sea at night. The plan was singularly defective, and in no degree fulfilled the wants of ships; yet many of the forms of lights used in the fleet with which James II. fought the Dutch, continue in use in the navy at the present moment. One particular signal is worthy of notice. Two lights, one over the other, was the order for the fleet to tack in Charles II.'s time. Ever since that period, whenever a fleet has been at sea, this has remained the signal for it to tack, and it is so at this moment. A great number of plans, always without success, were tried, not only by the English, but by other European nations, to bring up the condition of telegraphy by night at sea to that which it had reached by day.—*Chambers's Journal.*

GALILEO'S DAUGHTER.—The pure and generous spirit of Sister Maria Celeste, Galileo's eldest daughter, so touched by a rational piety, so full of love for her famous and erring father, an intellect so clear and calm, a disposition so wholly unselfish, gleams out from the Franciscan convent, the usual abode of envy, remorse, and discontent, like an angelic apparition: and with tender self-denial the faithful nun, in the midst of constant illness, endless toils as nurse and attendant, laboring often nearly all night with her needle, regular in her devotions, shivering with cold in the thin garb of her order in April, or sinking beneath the heat of the Florentine Summer, became each year more than ever the sole support of Galileo's fading age, his only guide, comforter, and friend. Her mind resembled her father's in its clearness of perception, surpassed it in the conception of moral purity. A correspondence grew up between Galileo and his child, of which all his letters have been lost or purposely destroyed; but those of his daughter, recently published, indicate the tender affection that linked them together. When princes were faithless or the Inquisition frowned, Sister Maria Celeste wrote to Galileo such consolation as only a spotless intellect could give, watched over the family of her untrustworthy brother, mended with nimble fingers her father's or Vincenzio's linen; or when the plague raged over Florence, and the lonely convent trembled at the scene of death around it, was always cheerful, and concealed her terrors that she might soothe those of others. "I look upon you as my patron saint," she wrote to Galileo, ("to speak according to our custom here,) to whom I tell all my joys and sorrows." She begs Galileo to send her a new counterpane, as she had given away her own, or prepares for him two pots of electuary as a preservative from the plague. But it was the daughter who was now the guardian saint, and the great philosopher had no one to watch over him in his later years but the faithful spirit of his child.—*Harper's Magazine.*

LAFONTAINE.—One of the best of modern French actors, especially in dramas of the romantic school, is Lafontaine, whose performance of *Mazarin*, in "La Jeunesse de Louis XIV.," at the Odéon, is one of the most perfect historical pictures ever seen upon the stage. It is Mazarin himself who stands before us, the wily, avaricious, scheming Italian, struggling to restrain the impetuous self-will of the youthful King, striving vehemently to retain his hold on power, and yet permitting his love for France to sweep away all personal considerations when the grand decision comes between his own interests and those of his adopted country. That last scene, played with infinite fire and spirit, probably saved the play. Then the minor details of the personation were so perfect; the make-up accurate as though Mazarin's portrait had stepped from its tarnished frame into actual life; the Italian accent, the "zezayment" of the French s's, a most disagreeable and difficult thing to do, was so naturally done and so thoroughly carried out! Lafontaine was originally a "sociétaire," but quitted the Comédie Française because his gifted wife, late Mlle. Victoria, of the Vaudeville, was not admitted to the same privilege. The wooing of these two great artists took place during the first performances of Sardou's "Ganaches," in which they played the parts of a pair of ardent lovers. With what fervor and intensity, and with what truthfulness of accent the hero made love, and with what sweetness and sincerity the heroine responded! So well and naturally did they fulfill their task that no one was surprised when the acting passed into reality.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

SERVANTS IN THE LAST CENTURY.—At the beginning of that century wages in Philadelphia were said to be three times what they were in England. Slaves, convicts, and apprentices from the mother country supplied in a great measure the market for unskilled labor, and degraded it. In 1761 there were 70,000 slaves in South Carolina, of an average value of £40 each. The annual value of a working slave was thought to be about £10. Thirty slaves, superintended by an overseer, were a suitable number for a rice plantation, raising four and a half barrels apiece, besides their own provisions, consisting chiefly of Indian corn. Rice, which was introduced about 1700, was exported in 1747 to the amount of 55,000 barrels, and in 1760 to the amount of 100,000 barrels. If indigo was raised, a slave could produce 160 pounds, worth two or three shillings a pound, from two acres, in addition to his own food. His Winters were available for sawing lumber. It was regarded at that time "a very lucky circumstance" that an antipathy existed between Indians and negroes, as slaves were "very dangerous domestics." In 1754 Massachusetts had 2,700 slaves over fifteen years of age, about 1,000 of them living in Boston. When emancipation took place there at the close of the Revolution, the number of slaves was 4,377. As early as 1769 a decision of the courts declared that a person born in Massachusetts could not be kept in slavery. Crimes committed by bondmen were severely punished. About the middle of the century a negress was burned for murder and arson near Boston, and a negro at Philadelphia for a similar crime. The whipping-post and the stocks were common instruments of punishment for the freeman as well as the slave.—*The Galaxy.*

COLOR IN ANIMALS.—It would be an error to suppose that all the exquisite metallic shades which diaper the feathers of birds and the wings of butterflies arise from pigments; it was a dream of the alchemists to try to extract them. Their sole cause is the play of light, fugitive as the sparkles of the diamond. When the beautiful feathers on the breast of a humming-bird are examined under the microscope, it is astonishing to see none of the shades the mystery of which you would penetrate. They are simply made of a dark-brown opaque substance not unlike those of a black duck. There is, however, a remarkable arrangement; the barb of the feather, instead of being a fringed stem, offers a series of small squares of horny substance placed point to point. These plates, of infinitesimal size, are extremely thin, brown, and, to all appearance, exactly alike, whatever may be the reflection they give. The brilliant large feathers of the peacock are the same; the plates are only at a greater distance, and of less brightness. They have been described as so many little mirrors, but that comparison is not correct, for then they would only give back light without coloring it. Neither do they act by decomposing the rays which pass through them, for then they would not lose their iris tints under the microscope. It is to metals alone that the metallic plumage of the humming-birds can be compared; the effects of the plates in a feather are like tempered steel or crystallized bismuth. Certain specimens emit colors very variable under different angles, the same scarlet feather becoming, when turned to ninety degrees, a beautiful emerald green. The same process which nature has followed in the humming-bird is also found in the wing of the butterfly. It is covered with microscopic scales, which play the part of the feather, arranged like the tiles of a house, and taking the most elegant forms. They also lose their color under magnifying power, and the quality of reflection shows that the phenomena are the same as in feathers. There is, however, a difference in the extent of the chromatic scale. While the humming-bird partakes in its colors the whole of the spectrum from the violet to the red, passing through green, those of the butterfly prefer the more refrangible ones from green to violet, passing through blue. The admirable lilac shade of the *Morpho menelas* and the *Morpho cypris* is well known, and the wings of these butterflies have been used by the jewelers, carefully laid under a thin plate of mica, and made into ornaments. A bright green is not uncommon, but the metallic red is rare, excepting in a beautiful butterfly of Madagascar, closely allied to one found in India and Ceylon. The latter has wings of velvet black, with brilliant green spots; in the former these give place to a mark of fiery red.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

SPANISH SHOPKEEPERS.—In a Spanish town the shops, except those of very recent date, are by no means pretentious, and it frequently happens that the best articles will be found in some pokey little shop in a narrow back street. The keeper of such a shop is often worth £10,000 or £20,000, but still he will sit there all day and haggle with the meanest customer over a few cuartos; but should you chance to meet the same man out of his shop, either on the boulevard or at the theatre, you would hardly recognize him, and his familiarity would considerably surprise you, as he shook your hand and conversed with you on the passing events of the day, taking particular care to inquire all about your affairs, and anxious to learn the minutest details of your daily life. The more imposing shops are generally kept by a rather superior, though often poorer, class. The young man who here serves you in the morning will claim your acquaintance in the evening at the club, and challenge you to a game of billiards or cards; and you will find him on a footing of perfect equality with the merchants, officers, and others that compose the upper classes. This is one of the most striking peculiarities in North Spanish life, and seems at first hardly to agree with one's notions of Spanish pride; yet this very pride explains the anomaly, for it is from the idea of his own nobility, inherent in the breast of every Northern Spaniard, that this feeling of equality springs.—*Viscaya. Life in the Land of the Carlists.*

CAN WE REMEMBER ODORS?—A gentleman who had an antipathy to cats knew instantly by the odor that a cat had inadvertently been shut into a closet near his own room. It is difficult to conceive how he could have done this unless he had retained a memory of that particular kind of odor. Dr. Carpenter says: "During somnambulism there is great exaltation of sensibility to external impressions. We have seen unequivocal proof that the sense of smell has been exalted to an acuteness at least equal to that of the most keen-nosed ruminant or carniverous animal." This keenness of perception would be useless unless accompanied by a power of discriminating one smell from another, and this discrimination certainly seems to require the power of remembering former smells. Humboldt states that the Peruvian Indians can discriminate by the sense of smell between the footprints of whites, Indians, and negroes; here, again, it would seem that they must have stored up somewhere in the memory the differences between these three kinds of odors. The Arabs of the Great Desert have been known to smell firs thirty miles off; they could only have known it to be firs by remembering former impressions of a similar kind.—*Chambers's Journal.*

DE MORTUIS—OMNIA.—No sooner does a great man die than every miserable secret is made public property. The various stages of his diseases are reported *in extenso*, and surgical and pathological facts flood the newspapers and magazines, which, had he foreseen their publication, would have added immeasurable anguish to his pain. His most careless as well as his most confidential letters are published crudely, as they are dashed off in a moment of unreflecting expansion; and fat heads wag exultingly over banalities which reconcile them to themselves and their own imbecility. Homer nods, and the asses bray. If he has committed what the world calls an indiscretion, the woman and her children are exhibited in the pages of the memorialist as one exhibits waxwork figures in a raree show; and the love which he had cherished in secret, and may be repented of in agony, is beaten out into so many paragraphs of prurient sensationalism, with more hinted at, says the chronicler, that it is safe or decent to detail. Had he an unfortunate attachment, where the course had run rough and not smooth, the world inherits the chronicle, and learns exactly the amount of disappointment he felt, and the length of time it took him to get over it; with speculations never coming to an end of what he would have been and how he would have risen had the fates been kind and Mary his. Had he an unjust suspicion of men, such as is often the accompaniment of an overworked brain and a diseased body, the expressions of his sick mood are scattered abroad, even though a better mind withdrew them before death, and there was a full and free reconciliation all around. *Rien n'est sacré pour un sapeur;* and nothing is sacred to a biographer of that lower type where the instincts of the jackal and hyena meet. His article is written in the tears and blood of his dead friend; but what of that? It gives him both *kudos* and money; and some of the glory of the illustrious deceased is reflected on him as the one who, by his own showing, stood nearest to the photosphere, and was most closely enveloped in its rays. In fact, some biographers make it appear that this glory is owing in reality in chief part to them; and that they were the real creators of the reputation which spread so far and rose so high. It was they who farmed out for the world's profit, and put to their true uses, powers which else would have lain buried in obscurity, like the talent wrapped in the napkin. If they did not positively create the genius which took the generation by storm, or held it breathless in delight, which created a new era in literature, and opened a new pathway for science, for statesmanship, for art, they at least educated, directed, coached, dug out, inspired. If they were not the acorn whence sprang the oak that raised its green glory so high to the heavens, yet they were the mould and the phosphates, the air and the light, by which it gained strength and vitality. Of what use is latent force without the motive power to set it going? Is it not the wheel which gives the diamond its artistic beauty as well as its current commercial value? and where would the island be without the coral insect at its roots? So they spread the varnish of Self over their pages; and what you read is not the real life of the man as he was in his own private identity, or as he appeared to the world at large, but the life of the man according to the asserted manipulation of his biographer—Charles as John made him, Charles as he was to John, Charles as he would have been without John, but most of all, John as he was to Charles, and as he wishes his dear friends and fellow-worshipers to know that he was. May not the slug be proud of the peach, and call the world to witness the splendor of the foothold he has made for himself?—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

THE OLD AMERICAN ARISTOCRACY.—The most marked feature of colonial society was its aristocratic character. Our ancestors brought with them the notions of rank and precedence which prevailed at home, and even in those colonies which, like the New-England, were established on a democratic basis, the aristocratic feeling of the superiors was almost as strong as in the feudal South and New-York. Custom gave privileges which the laws did not recognize, and a comparatively few families monopolized official dignities. John Adams, for instance, mentions that the Chandler family "engrossed almost all the public offices and employment in the town and county" of Worcester, Mass. It is well known how the Hutchinson kin filled the chief places of public trust in that province. In New-York the Delanceys and Livingstons were said to be "the two great families upon whose motions all their politics turn." The aristocratic spirit of the Virginian magnates is proverbial to this day. In South Carolina the gentry, we are told, were more numerous than in any other colony in North America. It was common to see several offices in the hands of a single person, who perhaps was Colonel of Militia, Judge of Probate, Justice of the Peace, member of the legislative body, &c. The colonial families, however, were compelled to share such distinctions with the favorites of courtiers. A dignitary of New-York, writing in 1764 of the low rate of judicial salaries, which were not enough to tempt an able lawyer to leave his practice, fears that if they should be raised "some scurvy fellow * * * would be crammed upon the colony because his patron did not know what else to do with him."—*The Galaxy.*

MILITARY DISCIPLINE.—An army is the most powerful yet the most delicate and complex of machines, and every one knows that the work for which it is intended is of the utmost difficulty and importance. Its importance is measured by the fact that, under Providence, a war, a campaign, or a single battle may, and often does, determine the fate of a nation for centuries, and thus affect the liberties and happiness of families and individuals yet unborn. The task is difficult, because it requires every member of an army to submit cheerfully to the extremes of privation, fatigue, and danger; to devote all his faculties to his duties; to give up his own will and opinion for those of his superiors, and to be ready to expose his life at any moment. It is clear that a mere form of army organization, no matter how perfect in theory, will not suffice to produce good results, and that the frame-work must be animated by a moral force which shall impel and enable every man to do his best. This moral force, which is often called "the military spirit," includes the various military qualities or virtues, and must be accompanied, guided, and, to some extent, produced by instruction. Among the highest military virtues—indispensable to all ranks and grades—are devotion to the country and the flag, moral and physical courage, and subordination; besides these qualities, honor, courtesy, and truthfulness in all the relations of life come within the category of military virtues. Bearing in mind how widely individuals differ in respect of moral qualities, it is plain that the exercise of the military qualities referred to can not safely be left to individual impulse, but that some standard rule must be established for the guidance of all, and which shall teach all how to use the qualities they possess or may acquire. This is discipline, which, in its widest and most correct sense, involves the knowledge of tactics, regulations, &c., so that "a well-disciplined army" should mean one that is not only obedient, but also well instructed in all military duties. The term discipline is sometimes used in a narrower sense, as about equivalent to subordination, and then means that habit of mind which should lead every member of an army to yield prompt, cheerful, and intelligent but unquestioning obedience to all orders coming from his superiors. This frame of mind is not natural with all men, nor is it equally easy of attainment with all nations. Some individuals, and some nations acquire it more readily or through different means from others. Some natures require harsh measures to produce the habit of discipline; but it may safely be said that, as a general rule, the more intelligent men are, the more readily do they perceive the necessity of discipline, and the more readily do they acquire it, especially when they can trust and respect their superiors. The habit of obedience is acquired in the squad, at drill, and in the various duties of the interior service—thus within the company, and under the eye of the Captain. Rewards and punishments must both be used according to circumstances; but the better the class of men, the less of the latter. In support of this, the German soldiers are no doubt the most intelligent in Europe, and the German army is the best disciplined (in all senses of the word) in the world, yet the proportion of punishments in that army is less than in any other. With such men as those who compose our armies in time of war, and with competent officers, discipline is best established through a kind and considerate, but perfectly firm and just conduct; but to establish and maintain an entirely satisfactory discipline among Americans it is quite essential that they should respect and have entire confidence in the knowledge and skill of their officers. With good officers, there are no people more amenable to intelligent discipline than the Americans, none who can so rapidly be made good soldiers, and none who will form a better fighting army. In another generation, after the men who served in our last war have passed from the scene, should it ever again become necessary for our country to raise large armies to meet a sudden emergency, the main danger and difficulty will always lie in the lack of a sufficient number of competent officers and non-commissioned officers. The duration of our last war, as well as its cost in blood and money, would have been vastly reduced had we possessed a sufficient supply of good officers at the outbreak.

Fortunately for us, our antagonists were in nearly the same situation; fortunately again for us, we have no neighbors in a condition to oppose highly organized and numerous armies to the hastily-formed battalions we will too probably rely upon.—*Harper's Magazine.*

LOUIS PHILIPPE.—His virtues were purely domestic. He was a model husband, and his filial affection was the cause of some of the most considerable errors of his reign. As a man and a king little can be said in his favor. It is unnecessary to recapitulate what has been already deduced from the events of his early life. He possessed no impulse, no enthusiasm; he always acted upon the expediency of the present moment, was always content to assume any garb that necessity imposed upon him. His whole nature was steeped in hypocrisy and dissimulation. The ardent Jacobin, who despised all titles save those won by merit, knew no happiness under the Restoration until the title of *altesse royale* was permitted to him; the unflinching republican, who countenanced the execution of a king, never ceased to regret the loss of the *fleur de lis* upon his canopy of state and of the ribbon of the Holy Ghost, and was as greedy of personal power as Louis the Fourteenth. He was above all things the great master of kingcraft, and a diplomatist as wily and as clever as Mazarin or Talleyrand. But great principles and great truths were alike indifferent to him. His one political virtue was clemency; he was averse to bloodshed, and in a reign unparalleled for plots and attempted assassinations but few were put to death for political crimes. Of high and noble sympathies he had literally nothing; heroism and gratitude had no existence for him. In all things his mind was essentially little and vulgar. His industry was indefatigable, but it was ever engaged upon petty details. He prided himself upon duplicity and untruthfulness, upon deceiving his Ministers, upon overreaching all with whom he had dealings. His memory was prodigious, his knowledge of men and things extensive, his garrulity irrepressible; but he seldom evinced *esprit*, or true delicacy of taste. He was obsequious and fawning to the lowest person who could serve his purposes; he was avaricious of wealth; he was destitute of dignity, and incapable of inspiring the respect due to his high position. His cunning Israelitish face, his shabby clothes, his Gampish umbrella, were suggestive of nothing so much as of an old Jew clothesman, and such in spirit as in aspect did he closely resemble. And yet Louis Blanc—by no means a favorable critic—tells us that he was a man gifted with an incomparable seduction of manner; that in the relations of private life he charmed his Ministers by a freedom, a familiarity of conversation, and a gracious forgetfulness of the rights of his royal state. But this, after all, was but the cajolery of a diplomatist.—*Temple Bar.*

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF LADY MORGAN.—One of the most peculiar and original literary characters whom I have ever known was Sydney Lady Morgan, a composition of natural genius, acquired accomplishments, audacity that flew at the highest game, shrewd thought, and research at once intelligent and superficial; personal coquetries and affectations, balanced by sincere and strenuous family affections; extreme liberality of opinions, religious and political; extremely narrow literary sympathies, united with a delight in all the most tinsel pleasures and indulgences of the most inane aristocratic society; a genial love for art, limited by the most inconceivable prejudices of ignorance; in brief, a compound of the most startling contradictions, impossible to be overlooked or forgotten, though possible to be described in two ways—both true, yet the one diametrically opposite to the other. Those whom she exasperated by her skepticism and her fearlessness of speech and action could only dwell upon her frivolity and vanity, which were patent enough; those whose tempers were not heated by rivalry or antagonism could discern beneath all these fopperies a solidity of conviction, a sincerity of purpose, and a constancy of regard which could not fail to win appreciation of, though they could not always insure respect for their owner. Her life, were it thoroughly and truly told, would be one of the most singular contributions to the history of gifted woman that the world has ever seen. She tried to tell it herself, in a fragmentary fashion, from time to time; but the chapters of a strange story, however amusing, were, like their writer, so made up and rouged for effect as not to have taken a permanent place in the library of Female Biographies. It may be doubted whether such a woman will be ever seen again, since many of her peculiarities were clearly ascribable to circumstances of birth and education, which, in our days of rapid intercourse and diffused instruction, can hardly be reproduced. The efforts of the young to acquire distinction must henceforth take other milder forms than they formerly wore, must be more speculative, less practical: on the other hand, perhaps, the distinction when gained will never be so original and direct in its manifestation, nor so racy in its expression, in any generation to come.

Lady Morgan, when touched too closely on the subject of her birth, was used to say that she was born on the sea, betwixt Ireland and England. I have heard her declare in one breath that she had created the national Irish novel, while in another, with sublime inconsistency, she would assert that Miss Edgeworth was a grown woman when she was yet a child. Her father, Mr. Macowen, (the name for gentility's sake legitimately transformed into Owenson,) was a comic actor of some repute in Ireland, some eighty or a hundred years ago. I have always believed that Sydney, his daughter, was destined for public exhibition, as she was taught to sing, to dance, to recite, and to play on the harp. But in none of these accomplishments was she sufficiently tutored to make limited natural gifts and personal attractions presentable to that hard taskmaster, the public, with any chance of great favor. And the girl early discovered that she had within herself better chances of asserting her individuality; a shrewd observation of character, a keen wit, a fearless tongue, a resolute desire and curiosity for instruction in the ways of the world. Anything but regularly pretty, she must at one time have been odd and piquant looking; in this more attractive than many a dull compound of lilies and roses.

The resolution to get on rarely fails to be its own fulfillment. From the moment when she was received into the Marquis of Abercorn's family, partly as a governess, partly as a household musician, her success in the life she coveted and was fittest for, became only a matter of time. She danced, she played on the harp; by her mother-wit she amused the inane persons of quality whom, in latter years, she delighted so mercilessly to satirize in her novels. But all this time she was reading eagerly in a desultory fashion; getting some superficial knowledge of French and Italian; if without any very steady purpose, with that instinct of future success which contains the fulfillment of its own prophecy.

There is no need to dwell on Lady Morgan's first attempts at fiction; *Ida of Athens. The Novice of St. Dominick, The Wild Irish Girl*, the last probably the least imitative, the one which gave to its writer her own pet name of Glorvina, after its heroine. All are as much forgotten as the tale *St. Irvyne*, by which Shelley began his literary career. A collection of Irish melodies, long preceding those of Bunting and Moore, was of better promise. One of these, "Kate Kearney," still lives in cheap editions of popular songs.

It is as little my business to offer any judgment here on Lady Morgan's national tales; neither on her travels in France and Italy, her *Life of Salvator Rosa*, and the most serious and best of her works, *Woman and Her Master*. Whatever be their real merit, it is past doubt that they established for her a brilliant reputation in France and Italy, and this expressed in forms which were not calculated to give ballast to one of the most feather-brained, restless creatures who ever glittered in the world of female authorship. After her first book on France was published she became the rage in Paris; and I have been told, on good authority, that on one occasion, at some grand reception, she had a raised seat on the dais, only a little lower than that provided for the Duchesse De Berri. It is true that she had at her side a staid, shrewd, cynical, skeptical companion in Sir Charles Morgan, who was weary of bearing a part in perpetual glitter, his mind being bent on graver pursuits and speculations than hers. A strangely assorted pair they seemed to be on a first glance; but the one suited the other admirably. He did something toward reducing the exuberances of her vanity, and directing her attention to courses of research. That he helped her to write her books, as has been asserted, I do not believe. Her fame, for it amounted to fame, gave him access to circles of society which possibly he might never otherwise have entered. Both agreed in the expression of the most fearless skepticism (sometimes most painfully and needlessly expressed;) both, like all the skeptics I have ever approached, were absurdly prejudiced and proof against new impressions. Neither of them, though both were literary and musical, could endure German literature or music, had got beyond the stale sarcasms of the "Anti-Jacobin," or could admit that there is a glory for such men as Weber, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, as well as for Cimarosa, Paiesiello, and Rossini. Prejudice such as theirs, professing liberalism, is a "sure card" to play. Party animosity is far more amusing than justice, the latter being apt to bear the bad name of phlegmatic indifference. He, however anti-pathetic his views might be to many persons, was, I have no doubt, thoroughly sincere in them; she was as much so as a spoilt woman of genius, who delighted in being thought a woman of fashion, could be.

Her familiar conversation was a series of brilliant, egotistic, shrewd, genial sallies. She could be caressing or impudent, as suited the moment, the purpose in hand, or the person she was addressing. At times the generous, hearty nature of the Irish woman broke out, strangely alternating with her love of show and finery, and the bitter cynicism she showered on all practices and opinions which rebuked her own. I recollect her telling how, when she had been detained at some road-side country inn by an illness of her husband's, she sat on the bench beside the door, and treated a party of weary country laborers, who were there resting, to bread, cheese, and beer, having obviously taken a rich and real enjoyment in their homely talk. And the next moment she would fly off to some nonsense about dukes and duchesses, royal celebrities, at home and abroad, who had complimented her books, her conversation, or her toilette; for of her toilette, which was largely, during her life, made by her own hands, she was comically vain without concealment. I remember to have heard her describe a party at a *Mrs. Leo Hunter's*, (who received all manner of celebrities at what she called "her morning soirées," without the slightest power of appreciating anything but the celebrity. "There," said she, "was Miss Jane Porter, looking like a shabby canoness; there was Mrs. Somerville, in an astronomical cap. *I* dashed in, in my blue satin and point-lace, and showed them how an authoress should dress."

I remember her, at another of those wondrous gatherings, where the crowd was great, and the drawing-room was crammed, breaking through a company of men, who had perched on an upper staircase, sitting down, and crying out aloud, "Here I am in the midst of my seraglio!" In freedom of speech she proved herself the countrywoman of those renowned wits, Lady Norbury and Lady Aldborough; but however free, she never shocked decorum, as they rather rejoiced in doing, to have their tales of *double entendre* carted over the town by diners out, who found the second-hand indecency answer, as creating "a sensation."

What a blessing is self-approbation! In Lady Morgan's case I am satisfied it was sincere. She had no Statute of Limitations, and absolutely professed to have taught Taglioni to dance an Irish jig! How far Taglioni profited by the lesson is a secret.

Sometimes "her spirit and vivacity" (as the inimitable Lady Strange expressed it) carried Lady Morgan into strange lengths of freedom. I once met her in a literary *ménagerie*, where, among other guests, figured a large lady, but a small authoress, Mrs. Cornwell Baron Wilson. She displayed rather protuberantly, below the waist of her black dress, a tawdry medal, half the size of a saucer, which had been awarded her for some prize poems by some provincial Della Cruscan literary society, probably as tawdry and of as little worth as the rhymes it was given to reward. "My ——!" said Lady Morgan, using an exclamation more irreverent than the reverse, "only look at Grace Darling!" (the heroic daughter of the northern lighthouse-keeper.) "Hush? hush!" said some one or other, "it is Mrs. Cornwell Baron Wilson." "Who? Oh, Mrs. Barry Cornwall." I do not believe that she ever took the trouble to set her knowledge right regarding a lady living and moving in her own literary world. Who could be so sarcastic as herself on the mistakes of others?

I heard her ask, in all sincerity and simplicity, at a literary party, "Who was Jeremy Taylor?" on the occasion of some reference to that distinguished divine. She may have, and I think had, some notion of the Taylors of Ongar! But more absurd still was her introduction to the stately, grave, and accomplished Mrs. Sarah Austin, on which occasion she complimented her sister authoress on having written *Pride and Prejudice*.

Her resolution to assemble lions of all sorts and sexes was nothing short of dauntless. If a nobody happened to get into her circle, she made no scruple to pass him or her off as "the Cleopatra pears" were passed off by my relative. I think, could it have helped one of her parties, she would have fitted up a "Grace Darling." I know of one quiet and unobtrusive woman whom she had invited, and subsequently thought it necessary to ticket, who overheard how she was pointed out by the hostess "as a woman of extraordinary genius, who had written—" Well, the rest did not come easily, and so Lady Morgan fluttered off elsewhere, having mysteriously accounted for the presence of an anonymous guest.

Among the guests whom she received in her latter years, when the death of Sir Charles Morgan left her at liberty to consult her humors without restraint, was the last person whom one could have expected to meet within precincts such as hers—Cardinal Wiseman. Not long before had she written her pamphlets on St. Peter's chair at Rome, aimed at the immaculate immutability of Papal succession; papers controversial, as strong and caustic and conclusive as possibly were ever written by a woman, in which she took great delight, (for her avowed pleasure in her own works was wonderful.) I believe *his* Eminence and *her* Eminence met on grounds of the most cordial good fellowship. Such an encounter tells well for the honest sense and real feeling of the conflicting parties. Such encounters, I have often had reason to think, are nowhere so frequent as in England.

She could be recklessly bitter in regard to other, especially other Irish, literary women. Her hatred to Lady Blessington had no bounds. In point of quality of authorship no sane person could for an instant think of comparing the two, and the writer of *Florence Macarthy* and the *Life of Salvator Rosa* might well have afforded to pass by the more colorless works of the lady of Gore House. But there Gore House was; and, in spite of the more austere and literary and political attractions of Holland House beyond it, Lady Blessington, by her grace, her sweetness, her admirable tact as the leader of society, and her no less admirable constancy, contrived, in spite of the most tremendous social disadvantages, to draw around her such a circle of men there as I fancy will hardly be seen again. Lady Holland hated her badly, but, I think, let her alone. Lady Morgan could not let her alone. I have never heard venom, irony, and the implacable and caricatured statement of past mistakes heaped Pelion-wise on Ossa, even by woman on woman, so mercilessly as by Lady Morgan in regard to Lady Blessington. And the former had the bad taste to assail the known friends of the latter with perpetual gibings and assaults. I have never been able (as other literary men can do) to partake of such miserable stories as these without a feeling of shame and discomfort; as unable as, I hope, unwilling, to spoil society by wrangling, which must merge in honest animosity should unprovoked scandals be circulated.

As life passed on, these follies in some measure fell away from, or were tempered, in Lady Morgan. She accepted what was becoming to advanced years with a grace almost amounting to dignity, hardly to have been expected of one who had so long defied time, and who found herself almost alone in the world. She became quieter, more considerate, very attractive to younger people, and to rising talent. She had been flattered, and was more accessible to flattery than ninety-nine out of a hundred women are. She had the consciousness of having conquered a place for herself and her family, which was bright, and, to some degree, solid, in the best society of England and the Continent. Last and best of all, she had never to be appealed to or apologized for, as a forlorn woman of genius under difficulties. The pension which was granted to her in her latter days, and justly, as one who had done her best to see after the redress of Irish abuses, had not, I have reason to believe, been solicited.—*From Recent Art and Society, by H. F. Chorley.*

DRUNKENNESS.—Things are undeniably bad as regards the vicious indulgence in stimulants, and seemingly the worse they grow as the means of expenditure become more plentiful, and the more idle time is at disposal. But in such indulgence there is no particular novelty. Excesses in gin-drinking became alarmingly prevalent in England about 1735, followed by agonizing poverty and wretchedness. Listen to what Smollett says of the period: "The populace of London were sunk into the most brutal degeneracy by drinking to excess the pernicious spirit called gin, which was sold so cheap that the lowest class of the people could afford to indulge themselves in one continued state of intoxication, to the destruction of all morals and order. Such a shameful degree of profligacy prevailed that the retailers of this poisonous compound set up painted boards in public, inviting people to be drunk for the small expense of one penny; assuring them that they might be dead drunk for twopence, and have straw for nothing. They accordingly provided cellars and places strewed with straw, to which they conveyed those wretches who were overwhelmed with intoxication. In these dismal caverns they lay until they recovered some use of their faculties, and then they had recourse to the same mischievous potion; thus consuming their health and ruining their families, in hideous receptacles of vice, resounding with riot and execration."—*Chambers's Journal.*

FASHIONABLE SOCIETY IN THE LAST CENTURY.—Besides eating and drinking, which men of our stock have always accounted great pleasures, our forefathers amused themselves by cards, often heightening the interest by a stake, and backgammon, of which perhaps the innocent dullness was enlivened by the sly glances of bright eyes. Gallanting the girls, which John Adams thought worse than absolute idleness, was, of course, a prominent diversion of the young men. In Boston they walked after tea on the Mall with their fair friends, and in Philadelphia at the same hour they chatted with them under the street porch; and everywhere there were social gatherings to bring the young people together. The larger towns had assemblies or semi-public balls. These were not received with favor by the ladies of strictest propriety, when started in Boston, not long before 1740. Sixteen or seventeen years later, however, a large hall, which was thought elegant and handsomely ornamented, was built there "for the purpose of musick, dancing, and other polite entertainments." At the Philadelphia subscription balls, Mr. J. F. Watson relates, no mechanic could be admitted. Minuets and country (or contra) dances were the only exercises of the "fantastic toe," and the refreshments, merely tea, chocolate, and rusks, were as simple as those which have given the sobriquet of "cheap and hungry" to some modern parties. Nevertheless, cards of admission, which about 1749 were written or printed on the backs of playing cards, as none others were imported, sold for the high price of £3 15s. Charleston, S. C., had its dancing assembly once a fortnight, where there was "always a brilliant appearance of lovely, well-dressed women," so an eye-witness says. Many of these ladies could play on the harpsichord, and guitar, and sing well. Northern young ladies of condition were also taught music, as well as dancing and "fine work." Shell-work was a Philadelphia accomplishment.—*The Galaxy.*

MICHELET.—The extraordinary development of his brain and nervous system, exceeding that of every other part of his physical organization, at once struck all who saw him. It was difficult not to forget that he had a body at all, so thin was it and frail-looking. His fine head, disproportionately large for the small frame which it surmounted, looked as if it had been moulded by his mind, so closely did they resemble each other in character. The upper part of his face—the capacious forehead encircled with white hair, the speaking eyes full of warmth and kindliness, and flashing with poetry and enthusiasm—was all nobleness and majesty, and great intensity of life was expressed in his thin, dilated nostrils. His mouth was large, and his thin, clearly-cut lips gave a distinct vibratory sound to his speech, every word of which was audible. The lower part of his face, with its heavy square chin, betrayed his plebeian origin, and revealed the material side of his nature, traceable here and there in his later works. But when he spoke, and the thoughts that inspired him flashed through his eyes, their depth and brilliancy cast all that was less attractive into the shade; they never lost their light, for it came from a heart that remained always young. His hair was white when he reached his twenty-fifth year, but after that he did not change—he never grew old. In early life he was precociously mature, but he kept the ardor and vigor of youth to the end. Never was life better regulated than his. He was at work at 6 in the morning, and remained shut up in his study till twelve or one, without allowing anyone to disturb him; even when traveling, or at the seaside, or in Switzerland, he adhered resolutely to his accustomed hours of work. The afternoon was devoted to social intercourse and exercise; from four to six he was always visible to his friends, and with very rare exceptions retired to rest at ten or half past, never working at night. He was extremely moderate in his habits, and never took any stimulant but coffee, of which he was passionately fond; he never would accept any dinner or evening engagements, all distractions which might destroy the unity of life and the harmony of thought he systematically avoided. That his mind might be completely free he preferred that everything about him should remain stationary; he never allowed the cloth that covered his writing-table to be changed, nor the old torn pasteboard boxes which held his papers to be renewed, and his calm, peaceable character perfectly accorded with the regularity of his life. He was simple and affable in his address; and his conversation, a delightful mixture of poetry and wit, never degenerated into monologue; and, without ever appearing forced or unduly solemn, succeeded in keeping the minds of those with whom he conversed in elevated regions. The traditionary old French politeness distinguished his manners; he treated all who came to him, whatever their age or rank, with the same regard, which with him was not mere empty formality, but felt by all to spring from genuine goodness of heart. His dress was always irreproachable. I see him now seated in his arm-chair at his evening reception, in a close-fitting frock-coat on which no speck of dust was ever visible; his trousers strapped over his patent leather shoes, and holding a white handkerchief in his hand, which was delicate and nervous and well-tended, like a woman's. As we sat listening to him the hours slipped quickly away—there was so much depth and fancy in what he said, such joyous serenity and sympathetic kindness, wit without malice, poetry without declamation. At times it appeared as if his conversation were winged, his ideas rushing out with a sudden burst like a cloud of swift arrows, or he would let them fly off, one by one, like birds, with unequal and capricious flight, but without ever pursuing or recalling them. He never developed a subject to its full extent. He was a first-rate talker, and the divine *something* that stamps a man of genius made itself continually felt in his words; modesty gave him an additional grace; he knew how to listen, would ask for advice and information, and allow himself to be contradicted. Even before younger and inferior men he often expressed his ideas most reservedly, questioning them and seeking to learn what their opinions were. It was not that he pretended to be ignorant of his own worth, for he spoke of his history as "mon monument;" and when inveighing against the use of tobacco, and enumerating the great creative spirits of the century who did not smoke, he added himself to the list, but he did not exaggerate his merit, nor intrude himself on public notice; and, above all, was sagacious enough not to consider himself called upon to play all kinds of parts, and display every conceivable talent.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

LOUIS IX.—This saint, the very type of royal monks and devotees, was ten years old when, on the death of his father, Louis VIII., he succeeded to the throne. By his mother, Blanche of Castile, the regent of the kingdom, the child was brought up with a strictness to which he answered with unbounded docility. In his early youth the beauty of some fair maidens drew from him a glance expressive of some admiration; his mother told him that she would rather see him dead than that he should entertain even a sinful thought. His own will would have led him to assume the obligations of a cloister; but the interests of the State demanded his marriage, and his wife, Margaret of Provence, passed with her husband under the rigid discipline of the queen-mother. His severity to himself grew with his years. At night he would rise from his bed and pace his chamber in the coldest season. A shift of the coarsest hair-cloth worn next to his skin furnished a desirable torture. Fruit he tasted only once in the year. On Fridays he never changed his dress and never laughed. The iron chain scourges which he carried at his waist in an ivory case drew blood from his shoulders once every week of the year, and thrice in every week during Lent. He would walk for miles to distant churches wearing shoes without soles. He would scarcely content himself with two, three, and even four masses a day; and if he made a journey his chaplain recited the offices on the road. Even monks tried to check an asceticism almost exceeding that which was demanded by the rules of Benedict, Dominic, or Francis; the King asked whether he would have incurred the same rebuke had he spent twice as much time in hawking and dicing. No reproach, no sarcasm, no insult could disturb the serity of his humble soul. "You are not a King of France," exclaimed a woman who was pleading her cause before him; "you are a king only of priests and monks. It is a pity that you are King of France. You ought to be turned out." "You speak truly," answered Louis. "It has plead God to make me King; it had been well had He chosen some one better able to govern this kingdom rightly." The woman was sent away with a gift of money; and money was a thing on which the King set little store, and which he seldom needed except for the purchase of relics. Here his avarice was unbounded; and we have seen him paying the enormous sum of 10,000 silver marks for the "genuine crown of thorns" preserved in the Church of Sancta Sophia.—*The Crusades.*

HOW MUCH MR. DUNNELL SAVED.

Hon. M. H. Dunnell, in accepting the nomination for re-election to Congress in the First District of Minnesota, explained his action on the back salary question, and said: "I enter upon this campaign with a feeling that the people will do me justice, and that the people, as in the past, will once more confide to me their interests in the House of Representatives. I have never betrayed those interests. During my entire term, thus far, I have never practiced in my profession, but my whole time and energies have been devoted to the interests of my constituents. Let me assure you that while the amount of money or salary a man receives in Congress sounds large, the expenses are so enormous that the compensation is not what the people generally consider it to be. In the last session, during seven months' hard labor, by practicing the most rigid economy, I was barely enabled to bring home with me the small sum of $325. They bleed where we serve you, gentlemen—bleed at every pore, and demand of us the last shilling for the merest service."

A SEA STORY.

MUSIC IN OUT-OF-THE-WAY PLACES.

EXPLAINING WHERE CERTAIN MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS GO TO.

For a long time it was a matter of doubt to me where accordions went to. Once I had a theory of my own about these facile musical machines, which simply accounted for their abundance. I fancied the poorer classes purchased accordions in moments of prosperity, not with any musical propensities, but simply as measures of precaution against adversity. How could I satisfy my mind otherwise, or explain for that superabundance of accordions with double and tripple banks of keys, I always saw stranded amid the curious wrecks at the pawn shops?

I do not intend to enter into the technical history of this dolorous instrument. I am inclined to think that the Viennese Damian who invented it wanted to be a theoretical musician and signally failed. Perhaps Damian, early in life, was impressed with the story of the man who, when asked if he could play on the violin, replied: "I am sure I don't know. I might, I suppose, if I tried to." Certainly the accordion, with the very least effort, does all that is required of it. Like the *Gentilhomme Bourgeois*, who spoke prose without knowing it, by paddling over the keys of an accordion, treble or theme and bass and harmonies came out altogether. In fact, it is a kind of sound kaleidoscope, or, changing the simile, daguerreotyped music, and like the physical and chemical pictures, wants all the finer effects of studied art. It has only been of late that I think I have discovered where accordions, or the bulk of them, go to. I was led to this conclusion in a rather sad way.

Sailing years ago on the Indian seas, the vessel I was in lay becalmed for days near a beautiful island, one of the Moluccas. The long, heavy swell of the Pacific, rolled the ship in rhythmic, but monotonous motion; but as for a single puff of wind, there was none. "You may go on shore," said our Captain; "perhaps you might pick up a bird of Paradise, or so; all the natives here sell 'em, or what might be more useful, get a pig or two and some fruit." A lusty boat's crew, with a Scotch mate in charge, soon landed me on the beach. It was early morning, and nature seemed drowsy on the land, and not yet awake. Low palms, growing almost to the water's edge, showed how fiercely, at times, the wind blew; but further on they sprang upward like huge Egyptian columns. Scarce a sound was audible, save the lapping of the water or the low twitter of the birds, when faintly, almost inaudibly, came a few quavering notes, not very far distant. The sound ceased, then commenced again, and then was audible no longer. "What's up?" said the mate. "Natives around these parts ain't got the best of characters, and that's a kind of signal, I suppose, to let the other niggers know we are on shore. Queer music, ain't it?" "That," I said, "is educated sound, though hardly music—and there—there," for just then the notes were heard again, this time more continued, "there goes a bass to it. It is an accordion. How on earth could it have come here?"

"Sounds, anyhow, dreadful out of place," replied the mate. "I don't trust any of these niggers. See here, men, two of you stay in the boat, and, if any of the people try to head us off, just warn 'em off once, and give 'em the revolver if they don't move. No fooling allowed around here. Watch out. Now, here comes some two or three of 'em."

Just then emerged from the thick underbrush three men and a boy. They were not ugly people, though undersized. Evidently they were peaceful, for the two men carried baskets, and the boy had slung over his shoulder bunches of plantains. They wanted to trade. A few pieces of silver offered were quickly accepted, and a pile of nutmegs, some fifteen cocoa nuts, and half a hundred weight of plantains were heaped on the sand. Now the music came into my head. Of course, no communication in their language was possible, so I commenced my inquiries by means of signs. Taking a couple of rope-fenders from the boat, I placed one on top of the other, and pressed them as if inflating or exhausting the air in an accordion, while with my right hand I imitated the fingering on the keys. I was understood instantly. Taking a Spanish dollar I offered it to what appeared to me to be the head man. The native shook his head, pointed to the pile of fruit, showed his ten fingers intimating that he would give us ten times as much fruit as was there for the dollar, but, imitating my musical movement, meant to say that to sell the thing which made the sounds was impossible. Then there was some loud gesticulation among the natives, and the boy was dispatched into the brush, apparently in the direction from whence the sound had just been heard. Satisfied that it was an accordion, it remained for me to find out how it had got there. Had some adventurous musical peddler, with ship laden gunwale-deep with accordions, sought a mart in the Spice Islands? Later in the day the mystery was solved, though we heard but once more, while on shore, the music. Evidently the lad had warned the player to cease his performance. The natives were quite affable and desirous of trading, and soon three fat pigs and a load of fruit were put in the yawl. The tide had receded considerably before we were ready to start for the ship, leaving bare an ugly reef, when we noticed a portion of the wreck of some vessel, the timbers tightly wedged in the coral. How long had this craft been wrecked? Beckoning to the most intelligent of the Papuans, I pointed to the wreck about five hundred yards distant, and in a moment he had explained all about it to me. Taking a bit of seaweed in his fingers, hanging limp from his hand, distending his cheeks, he blew on it until it streamed out. Plunging his hands into the water, he scooped up the water, throwing it on shore; bending over a shrub, he broke it in the direction of the land; then he fell flat on the ground; then, springing up, he went to our boat and shook it, pointing out to sea, where was the wreck. The man was indicating some cyclone or storm. To find out how long the vessel had been stranded was impossible to determine. The mate pulled out to the reef, and, returning, said: "Belike, some of them Spanish beggars she belonged to. Small craft. Not more than a seventy-five ton concern. Many of them come round here for *bêche de mer* and sich truck, and they got ketched in a cyclone and all went to Davy Jones for want of *sabe* and seamanship. Timbers look kind of fresh, though wormy; but you could put a bit of wood save teak in these waters for a month but that the heart of the timber would be eaten out. Looks as if it was kind of recent—not more than a six month ago."

But, what about the accordion? Did it belong to any of the crew of the foundered craft? Taking a sharp, razor-shaped shell from the beach I drew simply the outlines of an accordion on the sand. The native clapped his hands, then threw a bit of bark into the surf, waded into the water after it, brought it in shore, then he wiped it with care with a bunch of grass, and then placed it in the sun, as if to dry it. I again offered a dollar, adding to it a pair of blue spectacles, which they all seemed to covet, but I was met with a decided refusal. Pointing to my ears, and shutting my eyes, putting my hands to my heart, I tried to make them understand that I only wanted to hear the sounds again. My head man at last seemed to comprehend me. The boy was sent off, but in now a different direction. At last, after an anxious interval, a thousand times more emotional than when I awaited for the debut of a Sontag, just faintly over the tops of the palms, away off in the tropic jungle, stealing almost inaudibly came the broken, quivering sounds, mingling with the swash of the sea. I heard a few stray, plaintive notes, without any sequence, but they were the saddest, most tearful I ever listened to. "Some poor old fellow's music," said the rough mate, in a whisper, "as has got drowned off this here bloody place, and them niggers is took his accordion. Come, boys, it's kind of melancholy like, and trying on one's narvous system. It's blasted unearthly, and they do say that sailors hearing music in out-of-the-way places is onlucky. There, that nigger as plays that accordion can't play worth a cuss! Poor old Spanish Jack! as got adrift in a rip-tearing screamer of a cyclone, and all his bones down fathoms deep somewhere around here! Bless us! Is there a funny world? Down goes a vessel and every mother's son of 'em on board of her, the whole lashing and biling of 'em, and is never heard of again; but this trumpery bit of music floats o'er the gale—that's poetry in a song somewhere; I ain't given much to sich, but the wail of them few notes pulled out by a naked savage is all that remains. Sich is life! I ain't been to church since I wintered in Glasgow after the Chagres fever, belike nine years ago; but I think I heard the parson talk a text about something of that kind. Now, you fellows stow away the plunder well aft, for we'll be going. I see the old man is flying a signal. Good-by niggers, you have behaved real pretty, always providing you haven't eat up any of that vessel's crew, which fact can't be proven. But they do say Spaniards go scot free among the Cannibals, because the Dons eat so much garlick that the niggers can't stomach 'em. Well, my darkey brothers, here's my love and a paper of Cavendish for you all, and good-by. All together now," and, saying this, the natives giving us a lusty shove-off, flinging a prettily worked basket into the boat, the mate taking the tiller, we made out for the sea to where the ship was lying in the offing some mile and a half out. About half way from the shore, I noticed, with my glass, what seemed to me to be a procession of natives, and I made out distinctly that a man at the head of the column held an accordion in his hand. Evidently it was a parting salute. The sea-breeze was now setting out from the land, just ruffling the water, and at broken intervals, like spasms, again pulsated the musical sounds.

"Niggers is carrying on high jinks," said Mr. Ferguson, the mate. "Dancing, ain't they? Let me see through the glass. No they ain't; just slowly marching along, two and two, quite decent like, and kind of waving their hands, the accordion ahead like a band at a funeral procession. I have heard many an instrument as was played by good hands in a fo'castle, but blow me if I ever listened to one that was so weird and canny-like as the song that accordion makes. To play a dirge on a thing that didn't cost more than three shillings at the utmost ain't possible, but if that ain't some poor fellow's requiem I never heard one. Starboard there; do more pulling and less listening, with your mouths all open. When I was in the fishing business off the Georges, a matter of twenty year ago, of a quiet night, when the fishing fleet got together, it used to be a regular blast of accordions all around. Fiddles makes good sailors' music, but salt-water takes all the sharps out of the cat-gut, so leastways I've heard a fiddling Captain as I sailed with say. Flutes won't do on board ships. Chewing tobacco most all the times is likely to spile the flute, besides putting men's mouths out of shape. It is only accordions that stands the v'yage. The worst night I ever see, I'll remember to my dying day. The evening before was still and quiet, with a kind of soft mist, and we was clustered, as much as thirty of us, all in a bunch, and all hands was playing accordions and singing and chaffing one another. In six hours the weather stormed, and the terriblest nor'wester I ever see was down on us. It was only luck that saved us, or I'd been drownded, and I hope a better world. It was the Hopeful Lizzie I was on, from Gloucester, and she dragged, and dragged, and at last she parted, and we went. Ugh! there was lots of other craft—we knowed them by the wind—that would have been the end of us. Just ahead of us was a big [illegible] schooner that was driving on. I could most have touched her, when she started too. Being bigger and higher out of water than we were, she went faster. I see her now, with her great big white-haired skipper at the helm, all a-driving ahead of us. She fetched up—God help us all!—again a craft we was intimate with, seeing that our skipper and the skipper of that other craft had married sisters—and they both went down. There was just a crash—it didn't sound louder like than the splintering of a match—and then they was both gone under the boiling sea forever. This here accordion playing has brought it through my mind. I ain't nothing of a music man, and I'm only a lad then, but when we was going like mad, with the wind a-howling through the cordage, I would have sworn that I heard the moaning of them accordions all the time, just as they had been playing the night before. Maybe it was the fever, fright gives a boy. Ease her off, now!—back water! Ain't you got no better sense than that—a rubbing all the paint off her? Make fast that line." "All right, Sir," said the first mate to the Captain; "decent niggers, three pigs, and a mess of fruit all around." And we got on board the ship, and that evening the wind sprang up, and we took the trades, and made a good run home.

Indian Islands and the sounds of the accordion all faded out of my mind, until three years after, one bright night, as we lay becalmed in the yacht Lizzie L., off Sandy Hook. Around us lay at anchor a fleet of schooners awaiting the wind and tide. Vessels put up their lights, and all was quiet. Then there was heard beside the paddles of an occasional passing steam-boat, when all of a sudden sounded an accordion, then came another, and then another. Our sailing Captain, a wiry Jersey man, listened. "Kind of dreary like," said the Captain. "Now, a dog a barking on the land sounds kind of good, but I can't abide them 'cordions. I kind of prejudiced against 'em." "Much used now?" I asked. "Fearful lot of 'em. I guess most of them 'cordions is sold to crews of working schooners, and a canawler could get along better without a hoss than without a 'cordion."

My friend who keeps that extensive emporium at the corner of Fulton Market—you will find there marine glasses, tooth-picks, pistols, account-books, watches, suspenders, clasp-knives, diaries, fishing-lines, and ear-rings—always has on hand a stock of second-hand accordions and violins. I have gazed at this miscellaneous stock, particularly his musical line of goods, so often, that the proprietor thinks I shall make a purchase some day or other:

"I see you have violins to sell. How much?" I asked.

"Three dollars and a half—instrument, case, bow, rosin, and all, and real high-sounding ones."

"And how much for the accordions?"

"From two dollars upward."

"Do you sell more violins than accordions?" I inquired.

"Occasionally a country lad or a sailor buys a violin; but accordions are much more steady goods. I am selling 'em all the time. Mighty easy to learn on, plays itself, and will last a voyage round the Horn and back. Knowed a sailor once that bought an accordion, and swapped it off for a peck of pearls that a Broadway jeweler gave him $100,000 for. Yes, Sir! Accordions—that is, the bulk of 'em—are manufactured for and used almost entirely by seafaring folk."

A ROMANTIC LOVER PARDONED.

In July, 1871, Miss Emma C. Horn, committed suicide in Lawrence, Mass., because her parents objected to her marrying William E. Scott, a young man to whom she was greatly attached, and who had been paying attention to her for about two years. It was agreed between them that they should end their troubles by suicide, Scott having purchased two ounces of arsenic, they both swallowed a dose and repaired to Prospect Hill to await results, and in each other's arms die a romantic death. Remaining all night, the girl gradually sank away, while Scott threw off the effects of the poison, and recovered. All that was known about the affair was the girl's father notified, and both parties were taken to Horn's residence, where the girl died in a short time. At that time Scott, in his anxiety to save the life of his girl, recovering the dying assertion of Emma, who said that Scott was not to blame for her death. Marshal Batchelder arrested Scott, on the theory that he was an accomplice in procuring her death. At the trial before the Superior Court it appeared that the arrest was warranted, the court finding Scott guilty, from the fact that he procured the poison, and that it was administered in his presence. The prisoner was sentenced to a term of six years' imprisonment. But half this sentence has been served, and on account of good behavior since his incarceration, Scott has received a full pardon from the Governor and Council. The Lawrence *American* says that the prisoner was a quiet and inoffensive man, but his weakness and silly ideas of romance and love led to the destruction of a beautiful young woman, who was beloved and respected by her friends and acquaintances.

POSTAL CARS.

Acting Postmaster General Marshall has written the following letter:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23, 1874.

SIR: Finding in the newspapers of this morning a paragraph to the effect that yesterday "Judge Sconce, Solicitor of the Post Office Department, in reference to the postal-car service, rendered an opinion yesterday, in which he declares that the companies are required by Congress to furnish the requisite facilities for the distribution of the mails on the trains, and that nothing less than the accommodations now furnished can be accepted by the department; this opinion was solicited in consequence of the assertion of President Hinckley, of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, that the railroad companies would comply with the law by carrying the mails in ordinary mail cars," I deem it proper to state that the publication of the statement contained in the paragraph has been made without the knowledge of the Assistant Attorney General of the Post Office Department. A transcript of the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General of the Post Office Department will be communicated to you in a day or two, with an answer to the inquiries submitted in your favor of the 9th instant. An answer would have been sent before this but for necessary delay in the preparation of the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General. Very respectfully and truly yours,

J. W. MARSHALL,
Postmaster General.

ISAAC HINCKLEY, Esq., President Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, Philadelphia, Penn.

PLEASURES OF THE TABLE.

EATING AND DRINKING IN ALL AGES.

"Eat, eat, eat, and eat again!" is the chorus of the New-Zealand natives in their moments of festivity—or was, for the unlucky Maories are no longer in the vein for singing about anything, having latterly undergone a good deal of civilization. And if the fastidious reader be disposed to call this a savage piece of poetry, he should remember how the Greeks and Romans had their musical formulas in praise of drinking, and how all refined nations up to the present time have had their immortal bards to sing up that liquid species of gulosity.

"Drink of my cup, there's a spell in
It's every drop 'gainst the ills of mortality."

was usually the phrase of the Anacreons, Moores, Burns, Berangers, and other bright spirits glorifying the potations of their respective countries. At any rate, the customs of men everywhere and always showed how they esteemed those two chief functions of the human race divine; and, remarkably enough, they seem to have regarded one of them as the superior of the other, or, at least, the more elevating and poetical. They put drink first. And for this there is a good show of reason, since the first desire and wish of every human being is—and we state it with all due respect for the lady crusaders—to drink. Just as it was that of Gargantua, whose earliest expression was a mighty outcry of *boyre!* a term which his nurse, being French, was at no loss to understand. But those very ancient customs were twins, and have usually gone together, entering into most of the concerns of life, and forming part of the statesmanship and religion of our race—two things bound together in old times, and still to be found in the same condition, here and there. Business is still lubricated by a feast; and religion still keeps the memory of its ancient suppers, things that encourage the most fraternal and genial emotions of men. And yet not always. Xenophon said a supper was "a workshop of war," and his Irish and Scotch translators have been able to corroborate the wit of his *bon mot*. Horace also denounces the cup-quarrels of the Romans as "downright Thracian:" and it must be admitted that in all ages the "supper" has had a curious tendency to set the best-disposed people together by the ears.

Be this as it may, however, the theme of eating and drinking is of the first importance. Here was a committee of the English House of Commons discussing it, a week ago, apropos of the adulterations of food, and it is to be noted that some English schools teach that agreeable science of gastronomy. At South Kensington is a college of cookery at which there was recently an examination with marks, after the fashion of Oxford and Cambridge; and though the London *Spectator* tries to scoff at the novelty of giving marks for grilling a beef-steak and making a good cup of coffee, the thing has too much good sense in it to be stopped by any of those paper bullets of the brain. The human system is the masterpiece of the great Artificer, as much superior to all other contrivances as the engine and regulations of a watch are beyond those of a mouse-trap; and science will surely be well employed in finding out the best means of keeping that miraculous piece of machinery in proper order.

In all ages men had a turn for eating almost everything they could lay their hands on. They tried fruits and roots first. But, finding themselves carnivorous, they went for the animals, and so raised themselves to the high level of cookery. Abel was "a keeper of sheep," and he and his contemporaries must have known mutton. The aliments were great helps of civilization. Abraham brought cakes and veal to do honor to God's angel, or "word-bringer." Isaac, when his end was drawing nigh, wished for a little venison, and a mess of pottage was his *viaticum*. Meantime the love of drink had grown strong, the sons of Noah remembering how their father had "planted a vineyard," and found out the secret of the easily-fermenting grape. The Babylonians, as Herodotus tells us, made wine from dates, and the Egyptians brewed theirs from barley, a thick liquor resembling the ale of the Northern races. Pliny says the world in his time was full of drunkenness, and he shows how the Kelts, who had no grapes, got an intoxicating liquor from their corn. The Egyptians, nourished by the Nile, were great vegetable-feeders and pastry-bakers, eating also their quadrupeds, fowls, and fish. Being the most civilized people, they were the most omnivorous. The Greeks showed their civilization in a similar way. They said Prometheus was the first cook, indicating by this the fact that all Pelasgian forms for cookery had also the meaning of fire-ing. They ate the pig, the cow, the sheep, and the dog. Hippocrates declared a young dog was a right pleasant and wholesome dish, and the modern Chinese have not the least doubt of it. The business of cookery was a dignified one among the early Greeks. The Homeric heroes, Agamemnon, Menelaus, Achilles, and Ulysses kill and cut up their own beef, and then serve it at table. Subsequently the cookery of the polite Athenians vied with their poetry, and they laughed at the simpler Spartans for the style of their soup. They accounted for the bravery of the Lacedæmonians in battle by saying those people were tired of their lives on the black broth of their country. The Greek poet Archestratus traveled to learn cookery, and wrote a poem on "Gastrology," giving a grand number of recipes, one of which showed how to give the commonest kind of fish the flavor of the rarest. He might have suggested the fashion of "mock turtle." Philoxenus has immortalized himself by his wish for a crane's neck, which would enable him to prolong the pleasure of swallowing. As for the Romans, who as "pulse-eaters" conquered all Italy, they ultimately enjoyed a cookery which was on the scale of their conquests—large, luxurious, and imperial. Having overrun the best parts of the world, they tried to eat and drink as much of it as possible; and Apicius, Lucullus, Vitellius, Galba, and Heliogabalus have been bywords of elegant gastronomy, or gluttonous excess. The Deipnosophists of Athenæus will give a pretty fair idea of the way those classic peoples treated that interesting branch of social science.

When the barbarians put an end to Rome, as a great power, they put an end to her cookery; and the people of the Middle Ages made a shift to get along with their own semi-barbarous kitchen practice. But the churchmen, who had preserved some of the old cookery along with the old literature, helped to restore and refine matters; and first in Italy, which then again gave laws to the societies of Celtica, where the simple aliments derived from the land, the air, and the water were used in a more grand way. Wild animals, such as deer, boars, foxes, hares, &c., were more depended on than those of the domestic sort, obliging men to hunt the forests; and all kinds of fish that came to their nets were cooked and eaten. Whales, grampuses, porpoises, sturgeons, were thus roasted or potted in Western Europe, and their comparative rarity made them the dainties of kings and nobles. The marriage feast of King Henry V. exhibited a magnificent "rosted porpus." At the same time the wealthy classes ate peacocks, cranes, herons, bustards, and other melancholy meat of the sort, no longer seen on the tables of men. All these aliments had more or less the character of the *feræ naturæ*, showing the want of any regular domestic supplies, such as society relies on at present; and, as a general rule, the feasters of the Middle Ages did not count on vegetables, which were great rarities. The glory of the board was in its solid joints and its pastry. This last was always an important branch of gastronomy. The Egyptians and Romans had their skillful pastry cooks, and the ancient fashion was well practiced in England, where pastry attached itself to the venison and other meat dishes, and was treated like a fine art in a hundred agreeable and picturesque shapes of towers, churches, ships, trees, flowers, elephants, statues, allegorical figures, and pieces of poetry, mottoes, devices, and a swarm of other fancies and subtilities. If the school education of the old barons and men-at-arms was neglected, they had good opportunities of learning civility at those festive tables, and having their morals improved through the medium of their stately cookery. No doubt there were after-dinner moments that might tend to spoil those good effects; but even then the revelers were protected by the formalities of the Keltic feasting or toasting, which was a fashion of high-flown vows or texts accompanying every draught of liquor. No one can read about the rules and regulations made for those festal boards without perceiving how well calculated they were to check men's tendency to excess and teach them one of the best of human lessons—that of self-control. Some of those regulations are amusing enough, one of them being that the table-cloth first employed for the benefit of greasy fingers, before forks were handled, should not be used for wiping the nose. This was a praiseworthy rule, and if it had not been insisted on 400 years ago the ladies of the present day might have to complain sometimes about the condition of their dinner damasks.

The cookery of the Middle Ages was certainly connected with the most refining influences of the times. It was at dinner that ladies were first placed on that level of social equality which none but semi-barbarians would refuse them. Every lady was set by the side of a gentleman, and in that sphere of pleasure and politeness enjoyed the full right of her ornamental sex. She ate from his plate—half of it, in fact, and this, especially if the knight were a bachelor, would certainly be the better half. And so they sat, their heads closely and cordially together, and their fingers, however cautiously exercised, coming at times into contact, occasioning an instant prayer for pardon, and the answering smile that grants it unconditionally. This is no fancy sketch, but one of the household facts customary for ages. Husbands and wives kept up the old fashion longest at table, and in 1752 the old Duke and Duchess of Bedford would eat in the same way, from a single plate, before their many guests, or their every-day guests.

Men have learned to eat everything, as has been observed. But then tastes differ in a great many curious respects. For many ages and up to the present there were men who ate human flesh, for several reasons, good enough in the logic of a cannibal. Some of our red Indians were fond of eating spiders; and, if we adopt "Josh Billings'" ideas respecting those predatory insects, we shall not be sorry to hear they are still so. Lizards are eaten in Guiana, and the natives of Australia were partial to crocodile. The Romans loved a fat snail, and Apicius gave directions how to cook it. The supper sight praised by Pliny, the younger, to his friends was a lettuce, two eggs, a barley-cake, and a snail, with a little sweet wine and snow. Snails are still fatted and eaten in Tuscany, France, and Switzerland. The Parisians eat a million of snails per month, and the same classic dainty is sold in Covent Garden Market. Drs. Black and Hutton, the Scotchmen, once asserted in company that snails may be eaten, and the pair once met to have a dish of them for supper. They began with great deliberation. "They sat; with sad civility they ate." In a moment or two Hutton stopped and faltered. "Don't you think, doctor, the se—things—taste somehow—a little *green*?" "Ugh!" eructated Black, pushing away his plate, "so they do—they do! Here, waiter, take them awa!" Snails are disgusting food. But we can eat oysters. Gay, the poet, said he was a bold man who first eat the viscous and living thing down his throat. The Chinese love rats, and the French, Swiss and others enjoy a dish of frogs. In Mexico and Central America people are partial to a fat monkey, which, when dished, looks very much like a dead child; and some Indians and other savages will make a feast on rattle-snakes. All these instances show the powerful influence of custom, which the Greek poet, Pindar, said was the chief ruler of men's lives.

In recent times some notable additions have been made to the number of our aliments. Distilled liquors came in the twelfth century, nobody knows exactly how. In the sixteenth appeared the American potato, not yet cultured into the ascendancy of all vegetables, as it has been within the last half century. Then came coffee, introduced by Canopios, a Greek, in 1637, to the City of Oxford where the students pronounced it a civil and wakeful drink, and said it helped a man's brains instead of killing them. About the same time, or a little later, appeared its great sister beverage from China, and both took by degrees the places of several articles of daily consumption, such as wine, ale, beer, sage tea, sassafras, and other herbaceous decoctions once familiar in all English-speaking households. The change brought about in this way was perhaps the most important ever known in the history of the human aliments.

No doubt the increase of knowledge will tend to increase still further the number of those aliments. Philosophers are centering their thoughts on themselves and their natural wants, and shaping the new science of Sociology, one department of which will be fittingly occupied by gastronomy. There is a profound philosophy in cookery, "if men would carefully distil it out." Man stands alone as the "cooking animal"—a terminology that suits him better than any other—and till the Darwins and Lubbocks can show us a monkey who can do more than draw chestnuts out of the fire with a cat's paw, we must reject their insinuations, for they are only insinuations after all. Gastronomy will have a great future, which is more than can be predicted for some other things now ranking rather higher. Meantime, she is figuratively pointing to the horse, not the animal presented by the friend of the Arabic Job, but the quadruped that runs up and down our streets, with a fork stuck in him, (to the mind's eye,) and wheezing, "Who'll eat me?" The answer has come already, alike in the speech of the Germans and that of the French. These peoples are hippophagous. With the Germans horse-flesh is not exactly a new thing, since their Gothic ancestors—like the Scandinavians—ate the animal when he was good for nothing but food. In modern times the Frenchman, Geoffroy St. Hilaire, mindful of the hungry experiences of his poor countrymen in the Russian campaign of 1812, recommended the use of horse-flesh, and the movement on behalf of it began in Paris about twenty years ago, as most people may remember. In a late number of the *Économiste Français*, M. Husson reports the progress of this novelty, showing how the Germans adopted it more earnestly than the French. In 1859 there were two or three horse *abattoirs* in Munich; and up to 1870 the citizens had eaten 2,300 horses. In Berlin, from 1865 to 1872, 25,873 horses had been killed for food. In 1870 there were eight horse-butchers in Vienna, and thirteen shops where the meat was sold.

Meantime the French have been steadily carrying out the idea in their usual formal and scientific style of doing most things; and in Paris the animal is eaten roasted, baked, boiled, stewed, fried, and sausaged; the tongue, brain, and liver being sold as delicacies, while the fat is turned into a good frying-butter. The average worn-out horse brings about $30. The animal is carefully examined by the municipal officer, before slaughtering, and the flesh is also scrutinized. For the sale of this there were recently forty-eight shops open in Paris, where was also sold the flesh of mules and asses—the latter being considered firmer and sweeter than the horse-flesh. The price of the latter is half that of beef. The two terrible sieges of Paris did much to give the people a taste for the new aliment. About 20,000 Parisians feed upon it and like it well enough, especially when it is served in the shape of sausages, and the Germans also like their horses in the guise of the long-familiar *bratwurst*. Everything seems to show that the world is about to be benefited by one or two new articles of human food; and this change will prove to be a far greater blessing—especially to the Germans—than the new Kaiserdom recently established in Central Europe. The French would, in no less degree, enjoy their own good sense; and, in this respect also, they can show themselves as well able as ever, in spite of Sedan and the want of a court and an Empress, to set the fashions for Europe and the rest of the world.

A WORCESTER RAT STORY.

This story is from the Worcester (Mass.) *Gazette*: "Messrs. Clark, Sawyer & Co., of this city, are much annoyed by the depredations of a colony of large gray wharf rats, which were probably imported in crates of crockery. Some days since they set a trap for them, the trap being of wire, in shape of a hemisphere, and holding a peck or more. Next morning, on going to the trap, it was found entirely filled with bits of straw and paper, which littered the floor of the room so full that nothing else could be seen. On examination, however, six large rats were discovered in the trap, and it was apparent that after they were captured those outside had thus filled the trap for the purpose of concealing them. The parties in the store suspected a trick, and the trap was cleaned and reset, and all the litter was removed from the floor and piled at the door of the room. The next morning five more rats were found in the trap, and it was again packed full of rubbish as before. The straw and paper were broken in small fragments, and it was apparent that the rats had gathered it and crowded it through the openings in the trap until the whole of the captured ones were entirely concealed."

BOSTON-DIVIDENDS.

The amount of dividends payable in Boston in August, so far as they have been declared, is $2,296,648. The changes are not material, the reductions having been made during the previous six months. The Dorchester Gas-light Company resumes dividends, after passing one. The capital has been increased to $400,000. The Kearsarge Mills also resume, the Laconia reduces from four to three per cent., and the Winthrop Mills pass. The Boston Duck, Saratoga Victory, Thorndike, and Warren Companies have not yet declared, being late in making up their accounts. The Pullman Palace Car Company's quarterly dividend, due Aug. 15, has not yet been declared, but it is expected the usual $3 per share will be paid. Quarterly interest on the eight per cent. bonds will also be paid at that date. The Summit Branch Railroad will undoubtedly pay, Aug. 15, the usual dividend of three per cent.; not yet announced. The Eastern Railroad Company will redeem $250,000 six per cent. bonds due Aug. 1. A portion of these (750,000) was issued in 1854, twenty years to run, and the balance in 1863 to 1864.

THE MASTODON.

DID A RACE OF GIGANTIC ANIMALS EVER EXIST?

The popular incredulity as to the existence of the sea serpent, the mermaid, the unicorn, and some other rare and strange types or varieties of animals has, to some considerable extent at least, extended to what is commonly termed the mastodon—the alleged largest specimen among the multitudinous forms of life in the animal kingdom. But, though acknowledged by all scientific men as nowhere now to be met with, there appears to be abundant evidence that such a prodigy once existed in more than one portion of the globe, becoming, however, from one cause or another, or from various causes, at some unknown epoch, utterly extinct, like the once giant race or progeny of the human family.

At the present age, therefore, the mastodon is known only by the mammoth bones which, at different times and in different parts of the world, have been exhumed from the earth, and, by anatomical skill, made to display their natural form and proportions.

In our own country, the bones of the mastodon have been discovered at Big-bone Lick, in Kentucky, on a branch of the White River which empties into the Wabash; in various parts of Louisiana, west of the Mississippi; in Carolina, on the North Holston River, a branch of the Tennessee; in Wythe County, Va.; in Chester near Goshen, N. Y.; on the banks of York River, six miles east of Williamsburg, Va.; at the Salines of the great Osage River; near Long Branch, N. J.; at Vicksburg, Miss.; in California; Zanesville, Ohio, and at Newburg, N. Y.

The last named was one of the earliest and most remarkable discoveries of the kind on record, exciting great interest in the public mind, and enlisting the attention of naturalists, not only in this country, but in Europe as well. The first bones were found in 1799, at Newburg, on the Hudson River, sixty-seven miles from the City of New-York. The remainder which could be found were dug out of a morass; and other bones, which were found to supply the deficiencies of the former, were discovered and dug out in the centre of a marshy forest, about twenty miles west of the Hudson. There were, in fact, parts of three skeletons; and from these the anatomist was enabled to form two skeletons, by making up what was wanting in the two most perfect from the third—the result being a gigantic framework, erect and almost perfect, of probably the largest animal that ever trod upon the earth; nor is there any certain or rational ground to suppose that the eye of man ever saw the monster in the days of his strength. Nothing was wanting, in the reforming of the remains, but the summit of the head and the tip of the tail. The bones were at first supposed to belong to a large species of the elephant, denominated the mammoth; but the form of the teeth, ribs, and other bones, with some additional peculiarities of structure, clearly distinguished him from other species.

Some years ago, the fossil remains of a mastodon were discovered in a gravel bank near Zanesville, Ohio, making the third taken from the same locality within a comparatively short period. The one last dug out was in a state of preservation much superior, however, to the other two, thus affording a much better opportunity for studying the character of so wonderful an animal. The molar teeth, four in number—all that the species possess—were found in the jaws in a sound and unbroken state, two of them weighing some twenty pounds each. The tusks were not in as good condition, one only being sound enough to bear moving; this one, eight feet in length, measured at its base some twenty-six and one-half inches in circumference, and, at the point, eight feet distant, where it was broken off, sixteen and one-half inches in circumference—the whole length being, probably, twelve feet more, thus showing the specimen to be one of the very largest of its class, though not equaling the skeleton recently found in the neighboring State of Illinois, near the town of Illipolis. One of the tusks of this last named proved to be nearly ten feet in length, and twenty-nine inches in circumference taken from the lower end or base. All the bones were in a fair state of preservation, and of a dark, spongy, and porous appearance.

Different, in some structural characteristics, from either of the preceding, are some mammoth remains obtained in New-Mexico by Gov. Arny. These are found to indicate the existence of a really remarkable species of mastodon, quite distinct from what is commonly known by that name, and previously brought to light only by a few fragments from California, and a tooth found many years ago in some part of Maryland. One peculiarity of this species consists in the existence of enamel on the tusks of the upper jaw, which does not occur in the more modern American mastodon; and it also has tusks in the lower jaw, projecting from the prolongation of the jaw.

California, as the region of almost all natural wonders, contributes her share to this class of prodigies, and the discovery of such remains in the very depths of the earth, as it were, is not the least interesting fact in this connection. Near Jamestown, Tuolumne County, extensive explorations were undertaken many years ago in the deep-lying gold detritus, by means of tunnels driven in beneath the basaltic capping, at a level low enough to open the bed of the ancient rivers, in the channels of which rests the gold-bearing gravel. These tunnels are from a few hundred to a few thousand feet in length, and some 200 to 300 feet below the near-level surface of the basalt, being driven as nearly as possible at right angles to the supposed course of the ancient stream; underneath the basalt is a mass of stratified, horizontal, thin-bedded, detrital matter, alternating with clayey zones, these thin beds containing often vegetable stems and impressions of leaves. From the ancient river-bed to the top of the capping is about 300 feet, and it was beneath this mass of matter, partly aqueous and partly volcanic in its origin, that the remains of the mastodon have been found—namely, nearly 1,700 feet under Table Mountain, four and one-half feet above the ledge or bottom slate, imbedded in a stratum of sand overlying a deposit of gold-bearing gravel, and scattered over a space of some twenty feet long by twelve wide.

These bones, as they lay, were very much decayed; indeed, so much so that it was found impossible to obtain any of them whole, with the exception of four grinders, which were in a very good state of preservation. A large portion of the bones were so soft that they could easily be penetrated by the fingers, while other pieces were somewhat firmer; some of the cavities of the latter were lined with yellow iron pyrites, and so bright that, when first exposed to the light of the candles, they glittered like diamonds. The two tusks lay together, imbedded in the same stratum of sand, and extremely decayed, so that all endeavors to remove them entire, or in medium-sized pieces, so that they could be put together again, were unsuccessful. Each of the tusks were slightly curved, and large pieces of the points had been broken off, apparently; each tusk measured, as found, seven feet and one inch in length, though, if whole, they would probably have measured ten feet. They were not exactly round, measuring three feet from the end that enters the socket, six inches in one diameter, and five and one-fourth in the other. The two posterior grinders each measure six inches in length, and three and one-half wide, and the two exterior each four and one-half inches in length and two and three-fourths wide. The enamel on the posterior ones was very perfect, but the exterior grinders are very much worn.

The examples thus furnished by our own country of the existence, at some far back geological period, of this gigantic animal, would seem to be sufficiently numerous to dispel all doubt on the subject in the minds of the incredulous. Other instances might be cited, nor would it be difficult to supplement these with notable examples from the old world. Thus, in the museum at Brussels is the skeleton of an animal which measures eleven feet up to the withers, the skull weighs 500 pounds, and the tusk is nine and one-half feet long.

Most interesting are the thoughts and inquiries which suggest themselves in contemplating the remains of an animal of such enormous dimensions, but which must have existed and become extinct ages ago. What those ages were, or when, science is at a loss to determine. If, as some geologists have conjectured, there was ever a time when the climate and productions of the torrid zone extended to the northern latitudes, he may, perhaps, be referred to such a period. Some have thought the extinction of the mammoth ascribable to that of the stone age; others, that such extinction was simultaneous with the disappearance of a specific and distinct race of men from the same region. It seems probable that the animal lived when Arctic animals existed, and that the north-east part of Siberia is the region where the last mastodon lived. Some circumstances seem to show that mastodons may have flourished within the ordinarily accepted human epoch, and possibly within one thousand or two thousand years. Dr. Lyell, however, from his study of the formations at Niagara, was led to the opinion that at least twenty thousand years must have elapsed since the epoch of the mastodons. If the Indians had none of the remains of such monsters, it is presumed they would have indicated their knowledge of them by representations of the same on their robe-skins, tents, or utensils.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 26, 1874.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.........$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.........10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.........2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.........3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.........2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY TIMES, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; DAILY, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

The week ending yesterday has proved to be, so far, the most fatal of the year. Last week the rate of mortality was abnormally high, being equal to 39.50 per 1,000 per annum. This week there are reported 873 deaths, against 790 for the week ending July 18, and the rate has risen to the still higher figure of 43.50 per 1,000 per annum. That is to say, there have been twice the number of deaths in New-York last week that occur in any moderately healthy European capital about this season. Whatever be the cause, this alarming rate of mortality can hardly be set down to the effects of extreme heat, and the fact that the climatic conditions of the season seem unusually favorable to health ought to prompt careful inquiry into the special causes which are proving so fatal. This is particularly necessary, since it will probably be found that more than half the deaths of last week have been those of infants under one year. Why the diseases of childhood should be so unusually prevalent and fatal, is a question which concerns the prosperous as well as the poor. The ravages of cholera infantum, diphtheria, and scarlet fever are by no means confined to the tenement houses, as any physician in good practice can testify.

For the $179,000,000 balance of the new five per cent. loan, only several minor bids, amounting to a little over $10,000,000, have, so far, been accepted. The success or failure of the present attempt to place the loan depends upon the issue of negotiations now pending on account of European bankers, who have bid for large amounts. The Secretary of the Treasury is evidently resolved to throw out all bids conditional on the "option" of taking up the entire amount offered. There remain, however, "firm" bids to the amount of some $55,000,000, and the possibility of getting the foreign bankers whose offers aggregate that sum to accede to the Government terms is still in doubt. By Monday, however, the final result of the operation will probably be declared.

Technically speaking, we suspect that the rain-cloud which burst over the mountains near Eureka, Nevada, can hardly be called a water-spout. The perfect development of that phenomenon is accompanied by the projection of a conical pillar of condensed vapor from a heavy rain-cloud. The rapid whirling of the air causes so complete a vacuum round the axis of rotation as to draw up another conical pillar of water, if it occur at sea, or to develop a whirling mass of light solid bodies, if it occur on land. Whether it possessed the conditions of a water-spout or not, the Eureka cloud-burst carried enough of devastation with it to be entitled to the name. Twenty-five to thirty people, chiefly women and children, were drowned in the flood, and some thirty houses were swept away. Like the recent fire in Chicago, the disaster cleaned out some of the most notorious haunts of vice in the town.

Whatever may be said about the endurance of the American race-horse of the period, his speed is something marvelous. The great Travers Stake at Saratoga was won yesterday by *Atilla*, a son of imported *Australian*, in exactly ten seconds less than the great horse *Kentucky* took to cover the same mile and three-quarters ten years ago. This achievement is the more remarkable from the fact that the winner had already run a dead heat over the same course, and the weight carried is ten pounds more than it was when the race was first instituted. *Atilla's* time is fitly matched by that in which *Springbok* yesterday made one mile and a quarter—two minutes nine and three-quarters seconds.

Of all the European powers, Germany displays the greatest solicitude for the future of Spain. The cause for this is not very far to seek. "Historically-minded" people may persuade themselves that the union of the Crowns of Spain and Germany, which was effected three and a half centuries ago under the son of JOANNA, of Castile, and PHILIP, of Austria, gives the modern Teutonic Empire a special interest in affairs beyond the Pyrenees. But it is unnecessary to go back to CHARLES V. to discover why German and Spanish interests are to some extent identical. Nobody understands better than Prince BISMARCK the magnitude of the conflict on which Germany has entered with the Holy See. That statesman made it pretty well understood lately that if France were resolved to place her sword at the disposal of the Pope, he would then and there find a pretext for breaking such strength as France has left in her. The triumph of DON CARLOS in Spain would mean the triumph of a thoroughgoing ally of the Papacy, and one so placed that in the event of France subjecting her policy to the revival of the temporal power, she might create a diversion of force altogether out of proportion to her actual strength. It is of the utmost importance to Germany that she should be on friendly terms with the State on the other side of France, and it is of equal importance that the Pope should be disappointed of his last chance of securing an ally whose sword would be at his service. Therefore, it may safely be concluded that France will get a rough reminder one of these days of her breach of international duty, in permitting Carlist munitions of war to be smuggled over her frontier; and if affairs in Spain come to the worst, DON CARLOS will probably find a German barrier erected against his advance to Madrid.

NO "NEW DEPARTURE."

All the signs of the times show that the Democratic Party is no more ready than it ever was to take that "new departure" of which we heard so much. In 1872, to be sure, when Mr. GREELEY was desperately accepted as the candidate of the "reformed Democracy," we were treated to a great deal of talk about a New Departure. But where is it now? It is quite as effectually forgotten as the promises of last year's almanac. "The era of good feeling," and other claptrap, of which we heard so much in the last Presidential campaign, was so transparent a piece of nonsense that the more sober members of the Democratic Party hesitate now to use even these empty catchwords. No patriotic man is interested in keeping alive the old issues of the war. But here and there the more brave or less discreet leaders of the Democracy blurt out their bitter opposition to all the great measures by which the Republican Party has saved the country. Opposition, in fact, is about all the stock in trade that the Democrats have had since the war began. Their forte has been to oppose. They have presented only a party and platform of negations. They have never proposed to do anything; they have always proposed to prevent anything from being done. As is very forcibly shown in the National Republican address, lately published, they opposed the abolition of slavery, opposed the war for the Union, opposed funding the national debt, opposed all needful war measures, opposed the enfranchisement of the freedmen, opposed granting them civil rights; and now they are ready to oppose every and any plan for the preservation of the fruits gathered by the war, as well as all plans for the protection of the national credit so severely tried by that war.

One record of the party has been consistent in this respect. All through the war the platform of the Democracy, State and national, and the declarations of their leaders, in and out of Congress, had for its burden the single phrase—*non placet*. Even so late as 1864, but a few weeks before the final victories of the armies of the Republic, the Democratic National Convention at Chicago voted the war a failure, and pronounced that no peace was possible without an armistice for diplomatic negotiations. No sooner was the rebellion fairly over than the Democrats turned their batteries on the great measures needed to preserve the country from the civil anarchy into which it might have drifted. Reconstruction was opposed, and the legislation made necessary by the emancipation of several millions of colored people was hindered at every step. With thorough consistency, the Democrats of the Saulsbury and Voorhees school opposed the financial measures initiated by Secretary CHASE and his successors; and no sooner had these measures become the law of the land than they tried to break down the national credit, by setting up the pretense that the earliest series of bonds issued ought to be paid in currency. It was in vain that Congressional debates were cited to show the intention of the framers of the law. In vain it was urged that the innocent holders of these bonds, many of them poor people, had bought them in the firm belief that the United States would eventually pay them, principal and interest, in gold. The Democratic party steadily adhered to this dishonest principle in all their public declarations.

Now, nobody expects that any party can come into power with a formal declaration in favor of re-enslavement, repudiation, and an assumption of the rebel debt. The wild storm of indignation that greeted a few tentative suggestions of this sort, during the ill-starred campaign of Mr. GREELEY, is sufficient answer to any hint in that direction. But, as the address from which we have quoted very sharply puts it, if the people do not mean to retrace the past, they must elect Republicans, and not Democrats. The Democratic Party has made no "new departure." The Indiana Democracy of 1874 declares for repudiation, just as it did in 1868. The times have changed, but the men have not. And in the few instances where Democrats have crept into power, in States in which the apathy and mismanagement of their adversaries have given them opportunity, we see the same wild, disgraceful scramble for the spoils of office, the same disregard of public opinion, and the same reckless squandering of the public resources that characterized the Democratic Party up to the time when it abandoned the wrecked country at the beginning of the war. Looking over the political literature of the day, we fail to see any positive principle anywhere proclaimed by a Democratic organization. Now, as always, they are threatening, obstructive, and destructive. If there is any reasonable promise of something better held out by Democrats anywhere, we should be glad to see it.

MORAL MALFORMATION.

The last half century has made great changes in the character of religious faith, and of our views, if not of the nature of crime, of the nature and degree of moral responsibility. But every year or two some manifestation of the possible innate wickedness of the human heart throws us back, not fifty years, but five hundred, and by an exhibition of the fiendish capacity of human nature, seems to confirm not only the old theology, but the old beliefs in the were-wolf and possession of devils. How, for example, would the modern moralists of the physiological school classify and account for the case of the Boston boy, POMEROY, who kills boys and girls from no other motive than the love of inflicting torture and death, and a curiosity to see how they will act while he cuts their throats and stabs them? Here is a lad, born of people respectable in their condition of life, bred accordingly, who loves his mother and his brother, and is of decent life in other respects, who, without any possible end to gain, decoys a girl into a cellar, puts his arm round her from behind, and deliberately cuts her throat from ear to ear, and afterward mutilates her shockingly. Then he decoys another boy into a solitary place, by proposing that they shall go to see a steam-ship, coaxes him to lie down, and, flinging himself upon his victim, cuts his throat also with the same knife that had served him before. The boy gratifies him by kicking and struggling a great deal, and he stabs him many times in the body. He washes his knife and his clothes and goes about with less compunction than most boys have after robbing an orchard. He tells the story himself—makes a clean and circumstantial confession of the deed, the motive to which was simply that he was "seized with a desire" to torture and kill some one. But although he confesses, he does not repent; he feels no remorse. He seems to stand outside of himself and contemplate his own acts as if they were those of another person, whose conduct and character formed an interesting study. When asked what shall be done with him, he says that it will be best to send him to prison for five or six years, and that when he comes out he will go to sea for two or three years, by which time he will be a man strong enough to resist this desire that seizes him.

The case, if its features have not been heightened by the reporters, is one not only of extraordinary atrocity in crime, but of singular interest in psychology. We have heard lately of one boy who killed another to get possession of a toy, and of a like crime committed in revenge; but here there was nothing to be gained, no hatred to gratify—only an outbreak of diabolical cruelty. "Did this man sin, or his parents, that he was born blind?" was once asked, and the moral physiologists must surely put such a question to themselves in regard to this case of seemingly innate depravity. For if, as they declare, a man is, and can only be, a reproduction of one or more of his progenitors, the disposition of POMEROY is something that he has inherited, and for the possession of which he is no more responsible than he is for the color of his eyes or of his hair. We say, for the possession of the disposition, and not for any acts committed in consequence of it; for we believe that none of the new school have gone so far as, on physiological grounds, to urge a release from that responsibility. But this theory of his conduct would seem to involve the handing down of such hellish moral traits from progenitor to progenitor until, going backward through them, we reach the original man, the progenitor of us all. And this again leads us, on the one hand, to the old doctrine of original sin and the total depravity of the human heart; but on the other and the scientific side it may be regarded as affording support to the Darwinian theory of development, and as an outbreak of the savage nature inherited from that hairy wild beast with a tail, from which the development philosophers insist that we are all descended. True, it might be objected that there are few, if any, wild beasts that kill for the mere sake of killing, and that even wolves, tigers, and lions do not torture for torture's sake. But at the same time it must be confessed, to the humiliation of our pride of race, that man does this; that there are men, women, and children who seem to delight to give pain for the mere sake of giving it; which would seem according to the development theory, to involve the conclusion that the wild beast of which man is the final result, was the vilest and bloodiest of all the brute creation.

The phenomenon, however, may be reasonably accounted for without going back to the gloomiest belief of the old theology, or adopting the theory of the new and dreary science. It is unfortunately true, as most of us know by observation, that the cruelest of living animals is a boy. We do not need to refer to HOGARTH's famous print of "Cruelty" for examples of the infliction of horrible pain by boys, with no other motive than mere wantonness. Nor does it necessarily follow, although it sometimes does follow, that a cruel boy makes a bad or even a cruel man. The boy is, in a certain sense and to a certain degree, the father of the man; but he is not the man. It is true, not only that his nature may change, but that it does generally change. Few of us, if we have been reflective observers of our kind, can fail to remember cases in which boys who have been wantonly and atrociously cruel to inferior animals, and even to younger children, in that dreadful period of boyhood between six and twelve years of age, have become humane and good before they reached manhood. Why boys are thus cruel is a question involving discussion beyond the province of journalism. But that they are so is a fact to be accepted. And this boy, POMEROY, is probably a mere example, or "case" of the existence of this cruelty of disposition in an exaggerated and hideously monstrous development. Boy although he is, he must be held to a certain degree responsible for his acts; and perhaps the world would not be much the loser if he went to a murderer's end. But it does not follow that because he has done all that he has confessed, (if, indeed, he have done it,) he has started thus early upon a career of bloody crime. Strangely enough, the discipline which he is reported as having advised for himself is the best to which, for the world's sake as well as his own, he could be subjected. He should be imprisoned and watched and studied as a monstrous moral phenonenon.

OUR NEW OFFICIALS.

As a mere matter of curiosity it would be be interesting to know whether there is any city in the civilized world, except New-York, where men are appointed by the Government expressly to steal. It appears to us to be quite a new idea, for which Mayor HAVEMYER, and his friend Alderman MORRIS, ought to be awarded all the credit. At any rate they are entitled to it until somebody else has substantiated a better claim. We have had thieves in the City Government before, as we all well know to our cost, but they were put there for another purpose, and only assumed labors that were not assigned to them from motives of a purely personal character. But now we have a number of functionaries whose particular duty it is to steal, the Mayor himself furnishing them the authority, and telling them where they are to operate.

Perhaps it is the novelty of the thing that makes it seem strange, but one cannot help thinking that there is something supremely ludicrous about it. Possibly a few will say that it is not a very edifying spectacle which such an innovation presents. But, however much we may agree about that, it is an aspect of the subject that need hardly be discussed. The moral phase in City affairs is not yet entered upon; it would therefore be premature to consider it. But let us trace the origin of these appointments, and then follow out to its logical conclusion the principle upon which they have been made.

Under the influence of a superstitious fright about dogs, Mayor HAVEMEYER and the Aldermen gave authority to all the street urchins and ragamuffins in the City to steal them, bribes out of the public treasury being offered to the successful thieves. But this did not answer. The thought seems suddenly to have occurred to the inventors that they were throwing away a good thing, and that in place of lavishing patronage indiscriminately in that way, they might as well extend their political influence by bestowing it upon some of their own friends or their nominees. Moreover, they found that they were manufacturing thieves at a greater rate than they had anticipated and, perhaps, they rather disliked the protests which reached them from all respectable people. So everything indicated that a change was advisable, and in order, therefore, to stay the thieving propensities of a large element in the population, they limited the right to a chosen few, and told the street boys that the privilege of stealing dogs would henceforth be withdrawn from all who do not hold the Mayor's license. This system of licensing a few in order to prohibit the many would not, in commercial matters nowadays, be tolerated. But crime has not yet become a branch of trade, though Municipal wisdom has made it so.

But if the new plan is to be commended for one branch of crime, why not for others? Burglary, for instance, is a common offense, and it has been too much encouraged. Why does not the Mayor license a couple of burglars for each district of the City, and then let the Police deal stringently with all persons who exercise that branch of the profession without a license? Homicide, infanticide, larceny, and all the other divisions of the art of crime, might be similarly dealt with, and thus the great principle which Messrs. HAVEMEYER and MORRIS have established could be fully tested, to the great good and edification of cities that are not blessed with such original rulers as ours. The invention has one advantage which strongly recommends it. It might be made a source of rich emolument to the Municipal authorities, if not to the City. Property stolen would generally be redeemed at the public pound, if the fees were arranged upon the liberal scale which has been adopted thus far; and if not, it could be sold—since it could not be asphyxiated—for the benefit of the Mayor for the time being. Not that we are very sure about the title in such a case, but that question could be tried in the courts on a dog, and the courts would doubtless decide in accordance with the new order of ideas. It has recently been decided in Scotland that the owner of a lost or stolen dog, which had been advertised for sale and sold, did not lose his ownership, and the court ordered the animal to be given up. But then Scotland is in the dark shade of the old common law. We are living amid the beams that radiate from a HAVEMEYER and a MORRIS, and the law would, of course, have to be adapted to the sentiments of our advanced civilization.

FLYING AGAINST FATE.

It seems as unlikely that men will ever abandon the notion of one day being able to fly, as that they will ever realize it. There is a fascination in the thought of ranging at will "the far blue fields and folds of air," which the most sober-minded find it difficult to resist. Yet hitherto the attempt has met with little but disheartening failure. Since the days of DÆDALUS the progress made in this direction has been of the slightest. The balloon, indeed, we have, but so long as we are without the means of guiding it, the balloon is only an unsatisfactory dependence. Some important meteorological observations have been made possible by it, and it has once or twice been utilized for purposes of war. Apart from these exceptional instances, it remains a pretty toy, a drawing sensation at country fairs, and a good advertisement at times for doubtful enterprises, but of little substantial use or benefit to mankind.

It is to a very different consummation that the dreams of aeronautic enthusiasts have been directed. They aim to rule the ether as absolutely as science has learned to govern the sea, and in their enthusiasm they do not, perhaps, always take into account the enormous, and heretofore insurmountable, difficulties of the enterprise. To counteract the force of gravitation demands an exertion of power infinitely greater than the weight it is intended to raise—a combination as we see it in the exquisitely proportioned bird structure, of the maximum of strength with the minimum of lightness. Clearly, then, any scheme which aims at lifting the human frame by means of artificial wings attached to the person, and worked by the muscular power of the legs and arms, is founded in error and misception, and must inevitably fail. A device of the sort which shall enable the wearer so to retard and modulate his fall from a moderate height that he shall flutter to the ground in safety, is, perhaps, not beyond the reach of human invention. Hitherto, however, all essays of the sort have ended in ignominious failure, and generally in the destruction of the rash voyager.

Some years ago a person advertised in Chicago that he would on a certain day fly down from an eminence in a public part of the city. A large crowd assembled to witness the exploit, and to see the pseudo Mercury tumble ingloriously in the mud. As the elevation he had prudently chosen was only a few feet above the level, he suffered no worse mischance than a few bruises and the jeers of the crowd. A Belgian aeronaut who exhibited not long ago in London was less fortunate. His name was DE GROOF, and he had, after many years' labor, perfected a machine with which he claimed he could float or fly down to the earth, from any height, in perfect safety. It consisted of a framework on which the aeronaut stood, and with hands and feet worked a series of large fans or wings. Once already, it is said, on private trial the machine had worked with entire success; but owing to some mismanagement or miscalculation, the first public exhibition resulted disastrously. DE GROOF and his machine were attached to a balloon, worked by an aeronaut named SIMMONS, who was to carry them up to a suitable height, and at the word from DE GROOF let them go. The balloonist appears to have misunderstood the signal, and to have released his companion too soon. The flying machine instantly turned upside down, and with its luckless occupant came whirling over and over downward from a height of five hundred feet. DE GROOF when picked up was found, of course, quite dead under the ruins of his fabric. Not the least painful feature of the occurrence is, that it took place in presence of the aeronaut's wife, who had come to share in her husband's triumph, and remained to swoon over his mangled corpse.

Such accidents cannot perhaps be prevented so long as men cherish the ambition to rival the birds of the air as they have already emulated the fishes of the sea. But proper precautions might lessen their danger and diminish the fatality of the inevitable result. In every case of the sort, the practicability of the scheme should be very clearly proved before men are allowed to run such frightful risks for the gratification of an insane fancy or of a morbid curiosity.

A RUINED DUKE'S PLATE.

There is a passage in a story called "Young Brown," now appearing in the *Cornhill Magazine*, which depicts with force and graphic detail an English nobleman seated in the library of his palace, apparently in the enjoyment of all that wealth and rank can give, but really a heart-broken bankrupt. The writer had every qualification for giving this portrait, for the ruined duke was his own father, the late Duke of BUCKINGHAM. There seems something of a fatality attending certain titles. None has been more ill-fated than that of BUCKINGHAM. Thrice it has become extinct. In the reign of HENRY VIII., STAFFORD, Duke of Buckingham, one of the most splendid nobles of his time, lost his head on the block and his honors were attainted. About a hundred years later the title was revived in favor of the VILLIERS family, and the holder fell by the hand of FELTON, the assassin, at Portsmouth. The death of the last duke of this line, who married the daughter of the celebrated Lord FAIRFAX, is familiar to most all by being chronicled in the famous lines:

> "In the worst inn's worst room, with mat half hung,
> The walls of plaster and the floor of dung,
> The George and Garter dangling from the bed
> Where tawdry yellow strove with dirty red,
> Great VILLIERS lies, alas how changed from him,
> The glass of fashion and the soul of whim."

Not many years after the death of the last VILLIERS, the title of Buckingham, or, to be more exact, Buckinghamshire, was again selected for a dukedom, as though it had some irresistible fascination about it, and JOHN SHEFFIELD was raised to the dignity. But it became extinct through failure of legitimate heirs in 1735.

The old fascination apparently remained, for in 1784 RICHARD GRENVILLE, Earl Temple, was created Marquis of Buckingham, and in 1822 raised to a dukedom under the same title. The GRENVILLES, or GREENFIELDS, for the name has been variously spelled, were an ancient Buckinghamshire family, seated at Wootton, in that county—a manor which still belongs to the Duke—from the time of HENRY I., and in the eighteenth century gained both honors and fortune by the marriage of Mr. RICHARD GRENVILLE with the heiress of the TEMPLES, of Stowe. From that period dates the great political and social importance of the family and the celebrity of their seat, which ere long become one of the sights of England, and the greatest private treasure-house within its borders. By HESTER TEMPLE, RICHARD GRENVILLE had descendants whose names are familiar to all educated Anglo-Saxons. Their eldest son became Earl TEMPLE, and was eminent as a party leader early in the reign of GEORGE III. Their only daughter was the wife of CHATHAM and mother of PITT, and their great granddaughter was Lady HESTER STANHOPE. The second Earl TEMPLE married the daughter and heiress of Earl NUGENT, an Irish peer, and thus brought a fresh infusion of fortune to the family.

It was more than needed. The fortunes of an ASTOR, a VANDERBILT, and a STEWART combined would not have been too large to support the profuse hospitality and princely liberality which the TEMPLE-NUGENT-GRENVILLES loved to dispense. When, in 1796, the head of the house married the only child of the last Duke of CHANDOS, people were amazed at the wonderful combination of honors which had fallen on a single family; but if this marriage increased the splendor of the heraldic shield, it brought no corresponding increase of wealth, for the Duke of CHANDOS had died almost penniless, and, indeed, from the time of this alliance, which seemed so magnificent, the fortunes of the house began to decline. The superb banquets of Buckingham House—now the War Office in Pall Mall, but still distinguishable by the ducal arms engraven upon it—the splendor with which the first Marquis had maintained the vice-regal office in Ireland, and the regal establishments maintained at Stowe, Gosfield, Wootton, and Avington, his various country seats, began to eat terribly even into this vast fortune. Nor were these the only sources of expense. For a hundred years or more the GRENVILLES were the greatest purchasers of works of art. The halls and galleries of Stowe were crowded with such a collection of gold and silver plate, statues, pictures, and porcelain as had never before been collected in a private abode. About 1846 the Queen, then in the heyday of her happy married days, was paying visits to the most distinguished of her subjects, and it was arranged that she should stay some days at Stowe. Probably even then the Duke thought that he might, in some way or other, stave off the avalanche which threatened to overwhelm him. At all events he resolved to receive his sovereign, and superb were the preparations made. The Queen and Consort came. The country rang with the splendors of their reception. But there was another side to the picture—that which Mr. GRENVILLE MURRAY has portrayed in "Young Brown." Two years later the avalanche fell. Utter ruin had come. The present Duke, with a filial desire to help his father, had cut off the entail of heirlooms, and the treasures of Stowe were doomed to the hammer.

These events are recalled to us by a generous clause in a recent will. There died lately a gentleman of the name of GRISSELL, who had made large purchases of plate at the Stowe sale. Sympathizing, no doubt, with the present exemplary Peer, Mr. GRISSELL has ordered in his will that this plate shall be, at his death, offered to the Duke at cost price. His Grace's fortunes are now once more prosperous. His maternal uncle left him a fortune, which his energy, sense, and business habits have served to improve. He is once more in his ancestral halls of Stowe, and has brought many of its treasures to the accustomed niches, to which Mr. GRISSELL doubtless hoped the plate in his possession would find its way.

BUNGLING EXECUTIONS.

When the Alderman's dog ordinance was carried into effect, the benevolent were much distressed at the suffering entailed upon the canine victims by the bungling method adopted in putting them out of the world. A recent speech in the English Parliament serves to show that man, too, suffers, in some countries at all events, an extreme of misery which ought to be prevented when sentence of death is carried out upon him.

Several times during the last few years, the American public has been deeply shocked by reports of the disgusting indecency and horrid bungling with which executions here have been performed; and, if we are to accept the statements made this month in the House of Lords, the art of hanging is at quite as low an ebb elsewhere. In support of a motion that "in the opinion of this House the present system of execution is attended with needless torture, and often leads to revolting and discreditable scenes," Lord DUNSANY gave a terrible account of sights witnessed at the gallows. In one instance the criminal's head was torn from his body. In another, in Ireland, he struggled for twenty minutes. In a third the rope broke, the man fell to the ground, a new rope was sent for, and the helpless wretch was hung a second time.

Although hanging has now been the mode of capital punishment in England since the reign of HENRY III., five hundred years do not appear to have wrought any improvement in the procedure; and in those days which are regarded as barbarous, an execution could not possibly have been more clumsily performed than were those just mentioned—notably that of TAWELL. This criminal excited extraordinary attention on account of many peculiar circumstances. He was the first Quaker murderer on record, and the first man brought to the gallows through the aid of the electric telegraph. He was hung at Aylesbury, and the concluding act of the ghastly drama excited scarcely less public attention than that which preceded it. The special correspondent of the London *Times* amply sustains Lord DUNSANY when he thus describes the scene at which the notorious CALCRAFT, then at the commencement of his career, "assisted":

> "When the fixing of the rope had been properly completed, which occupied but a few minutes, the executioner and turnkey withdrew into the hall, and the bolts sustaining the platform on which the wretched man stood were instantly pulled back and he fell; but the length of drop allowed him was so little, that he struggled most violently. His whole frame was convulsed; he writhed horribly, and his limbs rose and fell again repeatedly, while he wrung his hands—his arms having been previously pinioned—and continued to wring his hands for several minutes, they being still clasped as though he had not left off praying. It was nearly ten minutes after the rope had been fixed before the contortions which indicated his extreme suffering ceased. What was the effect upon the spectators? A feeling of sorrow for the criminal."

Lord BEAUCHAMP made a rather lame reply on behalf of the Government. The gist of it was that although no doubt shocking circumstances had occurred, reporters had colored them too highly, and that other systems also had their weak points. But even assuming this to be the case—and we are strongly impressed with the belief that the guillotine affords a far more effective mode of inflicting instant death—ample cause has again and again been shown for careful consideration of this subject. At a recent execution in England, it was fully proved that death by hanging can, with proper precautions, be humanely, and we may add decently, performed. In the instance to which we refer, the execution was performed under the immediate superintendence of a man of science, a doctor, who from motives of pure benevolence undertook the task, and it was matter of general comment and congratulation that the dreadful event was thus robbed of its most revolting features. Surely arrangements might be made for the attendance of persons who would bring scientific knowledge to the aid of humanity and decency on these occasions.

MARKETING IN MOBILE.

The editor of the Mobile (Ala.) *Register* went to market in that city the other evening, and tells what he saw there. Speaking of the "fish display," he says that it was very fine, and adds: "We stood off and noted down a few of the varieties—snappers, redfish, sheephead, flounders, every kind of fresh-water fish—including the trout, speckled and white, and goggle-eyed perch; brim; blue, channel, and mud cat; lyng, croaker, drum, spade-fish, mullets, hog-fish, salt-water trout, pike, white-fish, pompano, Spanish mackerel, cavallier, blue-fish, rock salmon, and amber-fish. There were other varieties, but we could not name them. There were also many turtles, and several large hamper-baskets filled with crabs." Of fruits and vegetables he noted okra, egg-plant, cucumber, pole, snap, and butter beans, squash, green corn, green pepper, sweet and Irish potatoes, (the sweet-potato has been in market upwards of three weeks,) onions, shilots, cabbage, thyme, lettuce, carrots, turnip greens, pumpkins, apples, pears, peaches, figs, grapes, cantelopes, and water-melons; all the product of gardens and orchards in the neighborhood.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

"THE TIMES" AND THE COLUMBIA CREW.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to express to you my gratefulness, as a graduate of Columbia College, for the interest which you evinced in the success of the college crew. While at Saratoga I heard many of the students speak in the most complimentary terms of the manner in which THE TIMES has treated the crew, and I assure you that they will long remember the kind treatment that the representatives of Alma Mater have received from the great Metropolitan journal. It was no fair-weather treatment, but from the time they began to train you commended them for their excellent qualities, their diligence, genial disposition, and courteous manners. It is very gratifying to see what pride New-York has shown in the victory of its time-honored college, and those who are acquainted with the crew feel that the victory is a well-deserved one, not only on account of their proficiency as oarsmen, but also on account of their manly deportment and gentlemanly bearing.

ALUMNUS.

CITY VAGRANCY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your timely and interesting article on "City Vagrancy" in yesterday's TIMES prompts me to submit my experience. In response to a request of a farmer, (brother,) I went down to Castle Garden yesterday to see upon what terms I could get a man to work on his farm for three months, with the probability of a year's employment. I could get no one for less than $18, though there are hundreds of men there waiting to be employed. One man said to me that he did not want work bad enough to go for less, and I presumed that to be the prevailing sentiment. So long as these men know that they will be kept from starving through compulsory or voluntary contributions by the people of this City they are not going to work. And let the system of soup-houses be inaugurated here another Winter, and our City will soon become the most gigantic national boarding-house on the face of the earth.

L. B.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For some time past the report has been industriously circulated, in the interest of other hotels and boarding-houses, that the charge for board at the Catskill Mountain House is $5 and $6 per day, and in an editorial in THE TIMES of this date, I find it stated as "$5 per diem." During the months of May and June my rates were fully advertised in THE TIMES, and many other papers, as follows: $3 50 per day, or $21 per week to June 25; after that date, $4 50 per day, or $28 per week. Presuming the misstatement in your editorial to be unintentional, I would be much obliged if you would correct it.

C. L. BEACH, for C. A. BEACH.
CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, July 24, 1874.

A WORD FOR THE FLIES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a recent number of THE TIMES this annual "pest" is discussed in a manner no way to the credit of the flies, and as if their presence was an unmixed evil.

Will you permit one of your readers who believes in flies, who honors flies, and claims that not even in your City is there one fly too many, to occupy a small space in your paper in calling attention to the services rendered to us by these pests, and in suggesting a mode of dispensing with their services.

Any one acquainted with the natural history of the fly will tell you that its larva feeds on the decaying animal and vegetable matter found in stables, sinks, and drains, and scattered in other places over the surface of the earth. The larvæ are efficient scavengers, rapidly consuming all waste animal and vegetable products that are undergoing decomposition, and diminishing very greatly the noxious exhalations arising from them. In very many places, and in most cities and villages, these putrescent substances, which our sloth and carelessness leave to the sanitary care of the flies, are so abundant that, without their services, a pestilence would surely be the result. And as the fly is bred and has his first home only in such substances as these, every one of them in your City is a witness, whose testimony cannot be explained away, that your Sanitary Board have not done their full duty. Work that they should have done they have left for the flies to do. And, thanks to that economy in nature, which is much more perfect than we are wont to consider it, these "pests" will increase just as the work we give them to do increases, and will diminish just as fast as we diminish their work. By the use of fly-paper and patent traps we are working in the wrong place. We are attempting the removal of a beneficent annoyance, which ought to admonish us of neglected duties. And should we succeed in removing it in this way, the pestilence that would follow would be many fold worse than the "plague of flies." Deprive them of their work, and they will disappear and leave no plague behind. The efficiency of your Sanitary Board should be judged by the number of flies in the City, every one of which is a swift witness against them. Give them the power and the money to enable them to see to it, that there are no open drains with their poisonous exhalations, no sinks and pits reeking with filth, no putrifying animal and vegetable substances scattered about the streets, dwelling-houses, slaughter-houses, &c., of the City, and if the flies do not entirely disappear, you may know that this Sanitary Board has not done its full duty.

M. C. R.
HUDSON, Ohio, Thursday, July 23, 1874.

JAMAICA.

THE QUESTION OF THE SUBSIDY TO THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY—SMALL-POX STILL PREVALENT—THE COFFEE CROP.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 18.—The heat this year, at this season, has been unusually oppressive, there being but little breeze, particularly at night. The thermometer has been as high as 92° in the shade, the minimum temperature 74°.

Another public meeting in favor of the Pacific Mail Company receiving a subsidy of £5,000 from the Government of Jamaica proved an unexpected failure. The colonists prefer the Pacific Mail Line, but the contract having already been conferred upon the Atlas Line, the Governor found it too late to make any change. There is little doubt, however, that in any new arrangement the Pacific Mail will receive a preference over others, but there are legal grounds upon which the Governor found it difficult to terminate the Atlas Company's contract, which was attempted.

Small-pox continues in the island, but is confined almost exclusively to the lower class, whose habits are not cleanly, and who have never been properly vaccinated. An extra tax is to be put on dwellings to meet the sanitary requirements.

The coffee crop promises to be large, as also will be the sugar and pimento crops.

A CHINESE BEQUEST TO A MISSION.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of July 16 says: "Judge N. Greene Curtis visited the Presbyterian Chinese Mission School, last night, in a different capacity from any in which he has appeared before the public. He came to fulfill the dying request of a little Chinese boy, who had been a member of his family for nine years, and who, by his faithful and unobtrusive Christian character, had greatly endeared himself to his friend. The Judge, with his wife, was deeply interested in the usual Wednesday evening services, at the close of which he descended to the Christian Association room, below. Here some fifty young Chinamen, with most decorous solemnity, were conducting religious services in their own language. The leader of the meeting, in a dignified manner, arranged the order of exercises so as to give time for some remarks from Judge Curtis. The Judge rose and addressed himself to the young men, as follows:

> "YOUNG GENTLEMEN OF THE CHINESE CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION: I am before you to-night for the first time, but I trust it is not for the last time. I am glad to meet you. The occasion which has brought us together, though a sad one, should not be so to you or me. Ye Gon Lun, one of your countrymen, in whose behalf I am here, was an honor to your association, an honor to Christian civilization, and an honor to the Church."

Here the Judge dwelt at some length upon the personal character of this boy, who, he said, had taken the place of a son in his family. After a tender reference to his death, and the loss the church had sustained, he gave the society a sum of money which the will of Gon Lun had specified for that purpose; also, a donation was presented to Sit Ah Moon, his friend, and to Rev. Mr. Condit, to be used for the spread of the gospel among his countrymen.

When these memorial gifts had been bestowed, the Judge presented to Rev. Mr. Condit and wife, and to the association, each handsomely framed photographic likenesses of Gon Lun, as a gift from his wife and himself. Fong Noy, a member of the association, stepped forward, the Judge rising, and in a few words thanked Judge Curtis for his kindness to their countrymen, and in the name of his brethren received the gifts. Those who witnessed this scene were moved to tears. The Judge is having a handsome monument erected over his little friend, in the Sacramento Cemetery, and the flowers which he had cultivated in his life are being transplanted to bloom over his grave.

NEW COTTON.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 25.—The first bale of new cotton was received from Indianola to-day. It weighs 442 pounds, is classed low middling, and sold at the Exchange for twenty-seven cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Booth's Theatre will be opened on the 10th of next month with a new play by Mr. Dion Boucicault, the title of which has not yet transpired. Mr. Boucicault, who is now on his way to New-York, will superintend the production of the new drama. The theme of the play is a domestic love story, founded on incidents of the late rebellion. An unusually strong cast has been selected for its representation. Mr. John McCullough is among the number, as are also Mr. Mackey, of the Union Square Theatre, Miss Katherine Rogers, and Mr. Owen Marlowe, formerly of Wallack's. The author of the play will also take part in its representation, assuming an Irish rôle. No less than five actors and actresses of repute on the English boards will make their appearance at Booth's during the coming season. The proprietors of Booth's have entered into an arrangement with the author of "The Duke's Motto" for a play containing the same elements of romance. Among the engagements made are those of Mr. Joseph Jefferson, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, and Miss Charlotte Cushman. "Henry VIII." will be revived during Miss Cushman's engagement. Mr. George Vandenhoff, the Shakespearean reader, Mr. Charles Le Clercq, and others, have been engaged to support Miss Cushman.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Judicious change is the order of things at Niblo's, and in accordance with this precept the very satisfactory drama "Faustus" will make way to-morrow evening for a new extravaganza. "Evangeline, or the Belle of Acadia," is the title of the new production. The author is Mr. J. Cheever Goodwin. In this travesty he has departed considerably from the customary burlesque. The music is original throughout, and the fun is brisk and piquant. Suitable arrangements have been made for its production, and more especially desirable engagements have been effected.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

"With the Tide" continues to hold the stage at the Union Square Theatre, and Miss Katie Mahew gains deserved applause for her bright and intelligent acting. The play will be performed every evening during the week and at the matinée on Saturday.... Mr. Louis Aldrich and Miss Sophie Miles are the attractions at Wood's Museum. The day and evening performances are continued according to custom. A new drama, entitled "The Streets of New-York," is in preparation.... The usual attractions hold sway at the Hippodrome, which is now in its last week, and at the Colosseum the entertainment is of the customary kind.... The patrons of the Bowery will be entertained to-morrow night with a drama of the romantic complexion, which is founded on the achievements of Sir William Wallace, the hero of Scotland. .... A new play of American society, entitled "A Rash Vow," will be brought out next season at the Union Square Theatre. It is from the pen of Mr. James F. Latham.... The eleventh of Mr. Theodore Thomas' series of Sunday concerts takes place this evening at Central Park Garden.

HOME NOTES.

Arrangements have been finally completed with Mr. Theodore Thomas, by which he accepts the directorship of the musical festival of 1875 at Cincinnati. The Thomas orchestra, already large, is to be nearly doubled for the great occasion, the performers to be selected from the old members of the orchestra. The musicians of the West will be engaged to complete the roll-call of talent necessary for the festival. The members for the chorus have already been formed. Last Winter the singers of Cincinnati and vicinity went into practice for the coming festival. Several choral and instrumental works will be performed at this festival for the first time in America. Mr. Thomas will announce his programme officially.... The Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, is undergoing extensive improvements. Its seating capacity is to be doubled. There will be five entrances from Chestnut street to the parquet and parquet circle, two stairways leading to the balcony, two to the family circle, and one geometrical stairway to the amphitheatre. These, with the wide opening in the rear of the stage, will provide the most ample means of exit in case of fire or accident. The improvements are being done on the most liberal scale, brick and iron being freely used, and strength and safety being made the principal considerations. The decoration and finish of the interior will be equal to that of any other theatre in the country. The improvements will cost over $25,000, and will be completed early in September.... George L. Fox and company play at Lockport this week.... The Jackley Troupe were at Robinson's Opera-house, Cincinnati, last week.... Schuman's Transatlantic Novelty Company play at the Academy, Cleveland, this week.... Mr. John Dillon is playing to good houses in Chicago.... Aimee is on her way East from San Francisco.... A San Francisco paper says: The following letter received by Mr. John McCollough will be read with interest, as it forecasts (probably) his own movements when he visits the Old World, which will be shortly, and also gives information of Boucicault:

London, No. 326 Regent street, June 28.

My Dear McC.: I have made arrangements with the management of the Princess' Theatre by which I obtain entire control of its destinies. I intend to produce there the élite of the stars. And now I am prepared to place you before the London public, as I promised. I want you to do *Spartacus*, and, if it prove a great hit, *Belle Lamar*. Are you ready to come, and when? I shall get up "Spartacus" with oriental splendor. Meantime, I shall keep my promise of visiting San Francisco next Spring. Send me a line about all this at once, as I want to shape my programme for the ensuing season. J. Hollingshead is the lessee and ostensible manager, but he relies on me for the entertainment. "Led Astray" comes out next Wednesday. You will hear of its reception before this can reach you.

Ever yours sincerely, DION BOUCICAULT.

.... The Baltimore *Gazette* gives the following list of engagements so far made by Baltimore professionals for the next season: Samuel Glenn returns to New-York; Walter Benn to the Varieties Theatre, New-Orleans; Johnny McDonald to the St. Louis Olympic; W. H. Burton remains at Holliday street; C. B. Hawkins to De Bar's, New-Orleans; John Reibert to Park Theatre, Brooklyn; M. A. Kennedy to the Union Square, New-York; O. L. Jenkins to Ellsler's Academy of Music, Cleveland, Ohio; Wills and Johnson star in German characters; O. H. Butler goes as advance agent to the Majilton European combination; Oliver W. Doud travels with Mrs. Lander; Harry Pierson to Sargent's Athenæum, Columbus, Ohio; Harry Curley, the reliable comedian, is still disengaged; Messrs. Southard, Herbert, Atwell, Blondell, Charles Stanley, and Miss Emma Stockman have been engaged by John T. Ford, Esq.; Samuel K. Chester returns to Front Street Theatre; George Ober returns to Rochester, New-York; Beverly C. Turner is to be stage manager at the Walnut, Philadelphia; Theodore Hamilton manages the Varieties Theatre, New-Orleans; W. E. Graham to Cincinnati; William Lowery retires for the present; George R. Edeson remains at the Front; Harry Fenner goes with Charles Fox; Charles Fisher and Frank Rutledge go to New-York; Harry Leonard joins McEvoy's Hibernicon; Miss Addie Anderson to Varieties, New-Orleans; Alice Brooks will be leading lady with Lawrence Barrett; Charles White goes to Memphis; Mrs. Germon will remain in Baltimore; Effie Germon remains at Wallack's; J. B. Polk remains in New-York.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA ABROAD.

The London "Musical Union" matinées came to an end on June 30, after a brilliant season. Mme. Essipoff, of whose genius sufficient mention has been made of late in these columns, occupied the post of honor at the last two concerts. She took part on the 23d of June with M. Lasserre in a duet sonata of Rubinstein for piano and violoncello, and on the occasion of the grand matinée led Hummel's grand septet in D minor. Signor Papini, at his last reunion, played the slow movement of Spohr's ninth concerto. The audience included a host of celebrities, poets, professors of arts and sciences, and the usual array of noblemen with their families. Prof. Owen, Prof. Hullah, Mme. Oury, Mr. Robert Browning, and M. Sainton were present. Mme. Essipoff received several bouquets from the aristocratic occupants of the front seats, and also from the gallery. Mr. Ella intends to resume the concerts next year.... On the 11th instant the last Italian Opera Concert of the London season took place in the Royal Albert Hall, when the principal singers of Her Majesty's Opera were heard with the orchestra.... Of the Royal Italian Opera in London the *Court Circular* says: "The history of the last decade requires no 'pen of a ready writer,' inasmuch as we have only to record a repetition of former successful achievements. Mme. Adelina Patti and M. Faure have resumed their admirable assumptions of *Catarina* and *Peter the Great* in Meyerbeer's opera "L'Etoile du Nord;" and next week Mme. Patti will be the prima donna of a grand "Mozart" concert, to be held in aid of the Salzburg Educational Institution, which bears the honored name of the immortal maestro. Mme. Patti intends to take her benefit on Wednesday, (St. Swithin's Day,) in "Faust"—her first appearance as *Margherita* for the last four years. No rain, however copious, would keep the public away from the theatre under such circumstances. "Robert le Diable" was reproduced on Thursday, with Mme. Vilda, Mlle. Smerotchi, Signor Nicolini, and Signor Bagigiolo in the principal parts. Of this fine performance we must say our say hereafter. "Marta," with Mlle. Albani in the principal character, and "Il Trovatore," supported by Mme. Patti as *Leonora*, have both been heard during this very busy week.... Of Her Majesty's Opera the *Circular* says: "The news of the week is the appearance of Mme. Christine Nilsson on Monday as the heroine of 'Il Trovatore,' to her a new part. The reading, although sometimes suggestive of former experiences, may fairly be eulogized as original, and the histrionic conception is grand. In the scene with the *Count Di Luna*, (the finale of act two,) Mme. Nilsson acted with intense force, and in the prison scene, highly elaborated, the rapid rush and frantic attempt to force the door of the dungeon was a magnificent *coup de theâtre*. The audience redemanded the 'Miserere.' Signor Campanini resumed the part of *Manrico*, and took the high C, though with some effort, in 'Di quella pira.' Signor Galassi, the representative of the *Count*, repeated 'Il balen del suo sorriso' by desire. The (second) scene between the *Count* and *Leonora*, before the castle, was another fine passage of the opera, and a *furor* of applause rewarded the triumphant artistes. Mme. Nilsson has varied the usual readings of the text in more than one instance. The *Azucena* of Mme. Trebelli-Bettini we have always regarded as a genuine creation. Signor Campobello deserves the meed of praise for his capital rendering of the "Gypsy" song in Act I. "Il Talismano" was repeated on Wednesday; "La Favorita" (finally) on Tuesday, and "Faust" last (Friday) night. "Figaro" is announced for this (Saturday) evening, and a week hence, we regret to state, Her Majesty's Opera will be closed for the season.... M. Ehrart, a pupil of M. Reber, (the composer and musical critic of the *Journal des Débats*,) has gained the Prix de Rome for musical composition at the Conservatoire and the Institut. The decision of the jury at the former was confirmed by the members of the Académie des Beaux-Arts. The professors on the jury were MM. Ambroise Thomas, Reber, Bazin, Victor Massé, Félicien David, Massenet, and Vaucorbeil. M. Véronge de la Nux, pupil of M. Bazin, got the second prize, and another pupil of this composer, M. Wormser, obtained honorable mention.... Mr. John Hullah, says the London *Athenæum* has made his report of the examination in music of training schools in Great Britain in 1873. He visited forty-two colleges receiving grants from the Education Department, and examined 1,636 students. Mr. Hullah's estimate of the progress of music is hopeful, and, to a certain extent, encouraging. He abandoned the test of collective sight-singing as useless, and confined himself to hearing the students of each year sing collectively, under the direction of their master, some choral pieces which they had practiced. His tests for individual singing at sight were drawn from Mendelssohn's "St. Paul," because the oratorio is published in the tonic sol-fa as well as in the established notation. He evidently is not satisfied as yet with the skill exhibited by the average student. The pupil-teachers had, in the majority of cases, never studied music at all before they entered the college, and he suggests that some means should be adopted to remedy this great drawback. Indeed, he urges strongly that candidates for admission should acquire some of the elements of music before admission. Mr. Hullah lays great stress on ear-tests, and insists upon the practice of sol-fa-ing and of beating time. At the same time, he points out difficulties that stand in the way of combined musical instruction. Instrumental music is being much cultivated, although examination in it does not come within the Inspector's province. There are suggestions in this report which, we trust, may meet with due consideration from the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education. Mr. Hullah's expression of a hope, that the day may come when a pianoforte or harmonium will be a part of school-room furniture, should prove an incentive to the rich to make presents of instruments in the places where they may reside.... M. Campocasso has engaged for the next season, at the Théâtre de la Monnaie, in Brussels, Mme. Marie Sass, Mme. Hamackers, Mlle. Priola, MM. Salomon, Devoyod, Rougé, Echetto, Laurent, &c.... Meyerbeer's 'Camp de Silésie,' composed for Berlin, with Mme. Jenny Lind as prima donna, is to be revived to celebrate the confirmation of the eldest son of the Imperial Prince, who is heir to the throne. Frederick the Great is the hero of the "Camp of Silesia," the music of which the composer transferred to the "Etoile du Nord," when that opera was produced in Paris. The late Mr. Bunn intended to bring out an English adaptation of the "Camp of Silesia" at Drury Lane, and, in 1845, engaged Mme. Lind expressly for it, at the suggestion of Meyerbeer and the late Earl of Westmoreland; but the lady changed her mind, and signed a contract for Her Majesty's Theatre, where she made her *début* in 1847. For this the jury and the Court of Queen's Bench in the same year awarded Mr. Bunn £2,500 damages.... The sculptor, Herr. Donndorf, of Dresden, is working at the monument to Schumann, which is to be placed in the cemetery at Bonn, where his remains are interred. The receipts from the festival in 1873 will suffice to cover the outlay for the statue.... A new oratorio, "The Fall of Jerusalem," by the composer Herr Blummer, will soon be produced at the Songakademie of Berlin. Herr Ferdinand Strakosch will be the successor of Signor Pollini, as Director of the Italian Opera in Berlin. There is to be a grand musical festival in Munich next month. Herr Niemann, the tenor, and Herr Betz, the baritone, have been to Bayreuth, to confer with Herr Wagner as to their parts in the "Nibelungen"...... The *Figaro* states that on the occasion of the two hundredth representation of "Orphée aux Enfers," that is to say, toward the end of August, six grand tableaux are to be added to the already gorgeous *mise en scène* of that fine spectacular and musical piece. Mme. Dartaux will then resume the rôle of *Eurydice*, in which she has already appeared to such advantage, and in which she was replaced by Mme. Périer. A new *divertissement* is already in course of preparation.... Mme. Montaland, who, it will be remembered, made a short but successful trip to the United States just as the Franco-German war broke out, is, it is said, devoting herself to the study of the serious drama....... It is stated that M. Mark, formerly director of the Strasbourg Theatre, has abandoned his establishment there, as he cannot submit to amuse a German public. To recompense him for his patriotic conduct, the Prefet of the Seine has offered him the lease of the Théâtre Lyrique....... At Salzburg, the birthplace of Mozart, there is a Mozart Institution, patronized by the Emperor of Austria, and which is also under the patronage of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. Pupils of every country are eligible to study there at merely nominal fees, and, in order to assist this valuable institution, Mme. Adélina Patti has given her services in organizing a grand Mozart festival in London, which will take place at the Royal Italian Opera on Thursday, July 16. Mr. Gye having proffered his co-operation and the assistance of his magnificent staff. The whole of the music will be selected from the works of Mozart.... An opera-buffa entitled "La Fiera," by Delfino, of Naples, has just been brought out with success at Milan.... Mr. Swinburne's tragedy of "Bothwell" is being prepared for stage representation by Mr. John Oxenford. We are not aware as yet on what boards it will be given.... In consequence, perhaps, of the failure of his first dramatic experiment, M. Gustave Flaubert has taken a *collaborateur*. He is now engaged, with M. Louis Bouilhet, in the composition of a drama to be played on one of the principal Parisian stages.... "La Chute" of M. Louis Leroy is to be produced during the present week at the Gymnase-Dramatique. Its ill-omened title will be changed. .... Mlle. Blanche D'Antigny, an actress well known in Paris and London for her performances in opéra-bouffe, has died in her thirty-third year. The death is also reported of M. Davesne, the *régisseur* of the Comédie Française. The début of this actor took place at the Odéon. He passed subsequently, by the Porte Saint-Martin and the Gymnase, to the Théâtre Français.... At Strasbourg, for the first time since 1870, the Prussian authorities have permitted the performance of French plays. "La Fille de Mme. Angot" was lately performed amid great applause. The house was crowded, although the prices for admission were high. The German plays, which had been performed previously at very low prices, had completely failed to attract the inhabitants.... Mrs. Bancroft, of the Prince of Wales' Theatre, London, was asked by the last mail whether she was disposed to take her company to Calcutta in the approaching theatrical season, in the event of a subscription being raised of £6,500 for two night performances per week. It is expected that a favorable reply will be received to the proposal.... The new opera-bouffe, to be produced on the occasion of Mlle. Rose Bell's benefit at the Opera Comique, will be entitled "The Silver Cage," the libretto being from the pen of a new author.... Miss Constance Loseby has been prevented by severe indisposition from sustaining the rôle of *Clairette* at the Globe Theatre, London.... Mr. George Fawcett Rowe, the well-known actor and dramatist, has arrived in Paris, en route for Switzerland. Mr. Rowe is engaged upon the adaptation of "Le Sphinx" and "Les Deux Orphelines" for the Union Square Theatre, New-York, and also on an original drama for production at Booth's during the Fall.

THE CIVIC TROUBLE IN VICKSBURG.

VICKSBURG, Miss., July 25.—The time specified by the Board of Aldermen for registration in the Third Ward proved insufficient, and the negro Aldermen attempted to prevent further action by absenting themselves, thus preventing a quorum. The Mayor, through the Police, procured their attendance. The leaders of the negroes now advise them not to vote.

A MOTHER AND TWO CHILDREN DROWNED.

RUTLAND, Vt., July 25.—While Mrs. Porter, of St. Albans, and two children were out gathering berries yesterday afternoon, one of the children stepped on a rock overhanging a deep hole in the creek and fell into the water. The mother jumped in after the child followed by the other child, and before assistance could be secured all three were drowned.

FRIDAY'S STORM IN INDIANA.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 25.—Reports from the surrounding country indicate immense damage to property from the storm yesterday, which was the severest known in this section for many years.

CHILD-STEALING.

MOTIVES FOR THE CRIME.

KATE BOWEN'S PUNISHMENT — HORRIBLE CRUELTY TO A LITTLE GIRL AT NEW-ORLEANS—SOME CASES THAT HAVE OCCURRED IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1870.

The boldness of the attempt to wring a large sum of money from Mr. Ross, of Philadelphia, for the restoration of his child, has probably never been surpassed in this country. In England and France the abduction of children, with the object of trafficking upon the fears of parents, has been a very common crime. In England it is punished by seven years' penal servitude, and, if the convicted person be a male, he may, in addition, be whipped if the court shall so decide. In Scotland, some years ago—we are not aware that the law has since been changed—child-stealing was a capital offense. Sir Archibald Allison, in his work on the principles of the criminal law of Scotland, in referring to it, says: "This is obviously a crime of the greatest atrocity, from the unequaled agony and distress which it necessarily inflicts on the unfortunate parents, who are in this cruel manner bereaved of their offspring." In the United States kidnapping, at the common law, is a misdemeanor, and is punishable by fine and imprisonment, the latter not to exceed seven years.* This is the law of the State of New-York, and of many of the other States of the Union.

During the past ten years the cases of child-stealing in this country have been very numerous, although those of the class to which that of little Charlie Ross belongs have been rather rare. Kidnappers hitherto have chiefly devoted their attention to the children of poor parents from motives of safety, the probabilities not being at all in favor of a hot pursuit by the police where there was no reward to be had save the thanks of grief-stricken fathers and mothers. The majority of the children thus obtained have been used for the most revolting purposes. There is good reason to believe that many houses have been made desolate through the desire of depraved wretches to witness the writhings and convulsions of human beings under various forms of torture. The decisions of divorce courts giving the custody of children to mothers have likewise been a fruitful cause of kidnapping.

The following are a few of the sort of cases that occur most frequently:

In June, 1867, a Mrs. Desmond, while staying at the house of a Mrs. Maynard, in this City, was awakened one morning to find that her child had been stolen. She suspected Mrs. Maynard and a policeman named Ralf Archibald, and had them arrested. Pending the examination she asserted that Archibald had gone to her and had promised if she would withdraw the charge and clear his character that he would have the child restored. The child had been given away, and Mrs. Maynard promised a considerable sum of money if the mother would consent to take no further steps in regard to it.

Kirksville, Mo., had a sensation in March, 1871, which lasted for many days. A man named George Ross, forty-three years of age, who had previously borne an excellent reputation for honesty and morality, became infatuated with two beautiful little girls, the children of respectable parents. He had been seen talking with them very often, but as his name had been associated with so much that was good, no one thought that he meditated any wrong. At last the town was startled by the news that the two girls were missing, and that Ross was nowhere to be found. The chase was warmly engaged in, and Ross was soon captured.

In May, 1871, there was an exciting case of child-stealing at Worcester, Mass. Hon. L. K. Earle, a resident, desired to gain possession of two children—a boy and a girl—whose care had been confided by the courts to his divorced wife. He requested the lawyer of the latter to give him the privilege of seeing them for a few moments. The lawyer, having no thought of unfair dealing, promptly conveyed the children to a place of meeting. Mr. Earle was in waiting in his carriage. He seized the children, pushed the lawyer aside, and drove away as fast as the horses could go. He was subsequently overtaken and the children restored to their mother.

In December, 1871, a very ridiculous case of attempted child-stealing occurred at the home of one of the Shaker communities. Several years previously a widow, who then supposed that the world was always to be one of sorrow and suffering for her, decided to make a present of her child to the Shakers, and thus save it from having some day a similar experience to her own. As time wore on the world began to appear less and less gloomy; she took unto herself a second husband, and only lacked her child to be completely happy. She applied to have it restored, but the Shakers, on the ground that it was not willing to leave them, refused to comply. Two of her kinsmen then attempted to carry off the child by force, but were overpowered, bound with ropes, and carried to the office of the nearest magistrate. One of the would-be kidnappers slipped the knots and escaped, and the other was afterward set free on condition that he would "go and sin no more."

In June, 1873, the five-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Brown was stolen from her parents in this City, by one Kate Bowen, who, with her husband, had been residing for a short time in the immediate vicinity of their home, and had endeavored to win the affection of the child by presents and promises. When the Bowens moved away the child was missing. Some weeks afterward, on the return of Frederick Bowen to the City, he was arrested, and through him the residence of his wife, the real offender, was discovered. When the case finally came to trial, Mrs. Bowen was found guilty, and Recorder Hackett sentenced her to the full penalty, seven years in State Prison.

The severity of the sentence in the foregoing instance was due to the fact that there had been many cases of child-stealing in the City during the year. One in particular caused much sympathy at the time. A little girl named Mary Jane Kelly, nine years of age, was stolen from the residence of her parents, Goerck street, in March. While standing on the front stoop she was accosted by an old man who promised that if she went with him he would make her a fine lady, and give her plenty of money and handsome clothes. She refused, and he went away. The same evening she told her father of the offer, but he did not consider it worthy of more than passing notice. It was on a Monday that the old man had spoken to her, and on the Thursday following she mysteriously disappeared, and no trace could be found of her. The parents were not rich enough to offer a reward. At Williamstown, N. Y., a case of child-stealing of painful interest occurred in August, 1873. A wealthy resident named Neil, who had procured a divorce from his wife on the ground of incompatibilty of temperament, committed a very ungenerous act. He had two children, a boy and a girl. According to the terms of the divorce, he was to have possession of the boy and the wife was to have the girl. Day after day it was the custom of the servant having care of the boy to pass the residence of the mother, who would appear at the gate and fondle the little fellow. The servant having the care of the girl, by a mutual understanding, acted in precisely the same manner. She would go to the gate of the father's house, and he would appear and caress the child. At last the father seemed to have made up his mind to possess both children, and rob the poor mother of her only comfort in life. With that intention he hired a fast team from a livery-stable, and having placed his little son and baggage in the carriage, waited for the appearance of the nurse and the little girl. When they arrived he seized the latter, placed her by the side of her brother, jumped upon the box, whipped up the horses, and started away at a gallop. Whether he has since relented and restored the child we cannot tell.

In August, 1873, a little girl, the daughter of parents residing in Brooklyn, while going to visit her aunt in this City, was seized by two burly scoundrels near the South Ferry, placed in a carriage, made insensible by chloroform, and carried to New-Jersey. When she was restored to consciousness she discovered that the carriage had broken down, and that the men were endeavoring to repair it. While their backs were turned toward her she opened the door softly and escaped into the woods unseen. After wandering about for some time she finally reached a cottage at Englewood, and was cared for by a Mr. Demorest, to whom she related her story, and by whom she was restored to her home.

In September, 1873, the inhuman treatment of a child by a man and wife named Burgess, at New-Orleans, culminated in the arrest and imprisonment of the latter. The Burgesses, having long been in the habit of quarreling and beating each other, appear to have finally concluded that it would be better to find a third person upon whom they might shower their blows without suffering any physical pain themselves. Mrs. Burgess, with this purpose in mind, during a visit to Cairo, stole a girl, seven years of age, from the house of a poor washer-woman, and took her to New Orleans. Very soon after her arrival, the pair began to beat the little one in a fiendish manner. She was put to sleep upon the bare floor, without anything to cover her from the assaults of mosquitoes. The male Burgess, whenever out of humor, used to take her, and after pounding her until it seemed as if she could survive no longer, would hang her by the toes from a nail. A favorite amusement of both Burgesses was to take their poor little prisoner and bind a tress of her hair to a crook in the wall, and allow her body to extend from it until its weight pulled it from the roots. They fed her on moldy crusts and occasional scraps of decayed meat. After months of this terrible cruelty, the pair, through the instrumentality of a fellow-lodger, were eventually handed over to the Police, and they are now serving out sentence in the Penitentiary.

The most recent cases of child-stealing since the abduction of Charlie Ross are those of three little girls, the youngest nine years old, one the daughter of a Mrs. Whaley, a resident of Whisky Island, in this State, and the other two the daughters of a Mrs. Robinson, of Nicholson, Penn. The Whaley child was stolen from the home of her mother during the absence of the latter. The mother heard her screams for help when returning toward the house, but failed to find any trace of her. The Robinson children are supposed to have been abducted by a man who had been attached to a circus that had performed at Nicholson. The unhappy mother followed the circus to Dunmore, but only caught up with it in time to hear that the scoundrel she was in search of had been discharged the day before, and had gone no one knew whither.

THE PLYMOUTH CHURCH SCANDAL.

MR. BEECHER LEAVES BROOKLYN FOR PEEKSKILL—NO NEW DEVELOPMENTS YESTERDAY.

The first great excitement occasioned by the Beecher scandal is rapidly passing away. No "statements" were published yesterday by any of the parties who are immediately concerned in the scandal, and that fact, together with the knowledge that the committee engaged in investigating the charges against Mr. Beecher will not sit again until Monday evening, served to lessen the interest in the matter. Mr. Beecher went to his farm at Peekskill yesterday, and succeeded in leaving the City without being interviewed. He will return to his home on the "Heights" on Monday. Mrs. Tilton still remains at Mr. Ovington's house on Hicks street. She said to a reporter yesterday that she felt grieved at some of the inaccuracies published concerning her, but she was not tempted into making another statement. Speaking of her published reply to Mr. Tilton, she said that it was not prepared in concert with lawyers, but was written by herself. She shut herself up in a room at 10 o'clock the following morning preparing the document. She read it to Mr. Ovington, but beyond some changes in the punctuation and grammatical construction, whatever alterations were made she made herself. Since her separation from her husband, Mrs. Tilton says that many of her old friends, who had given up her acquaintance after her husband had brought Susan B. Anthony and others to her house, have written to her their congratulations, and again offered their friendship. Mr. Tilton still remains at the house on Livingstone street. He receives most of those who call on him, and professes to know nothing of the proceedings of the Investigating Committee since the close of his examination.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The planing mill of Messrs. Hill & Knapp, and the dwelling of J. M. Carr, in Anderson, Ind., were burned Friday evening. The loss is $10,000.

A fire yesterday, originating in Allen's furniture store, corner of Magazine and Sixth streets, New-Orleans, destroyed a half dozen frame houses. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $22,000, in local companies.

A three-story brick building at Vicksburg, Miss., owned by T. D. French, and occupied by Rhuman & Co., clothiers, was burned yesterday. Loss about $40,000; insurance, $28,500. The negro fire companies, with their engines, absented themselves.

A barn, with a horse and buggy, each valued at $500, harness, wagons, and ten tons of hay, belonging to Edward B. Wilder, of Ipswich, Mass., was burned Friday by an incendiary. The loss is $3,000; insured for $500 in the Andover Mutual Insurance Company.

Three new unoccupied dwelling-houses in a block on Brookline avenue, Highland District, Boston, Mass., were burned Friday night. The property belonged to Mrs. W. W. Palmer, and was valued at $15,000. Two of the buildings were partially insured. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

LOCAL FIRES.

A destructive fire occurred in First street, Brooklyn, E. D., yesterday morning, which at present is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The building burned was a large four-story brick structure, No. 134 First street, occupied by manufacturing firms. The fire occurred near the stairway of the first floor, and was not in the vicinity of any store or fire-place. Pringle & Boyce, machinists, occupying the first floor, lose $2,000. Messrs. Roylance & Mallaw, brass finishers, on the second floor, lose $4,500; insured for $3,000 in the Globe and other companies. The building, owned by William Ackerly, of Northport, Long Island, was damaged $3,000; insurance unknown.

A fire occurred yesterday afternoon on the second floor of the building No. 239 West street, occupied as a foundry by Slater & Co. Damage, $50; insured for $1,000 in the Greenwich and Peoples' Companies.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The postal investigation at Omaha, Neb., has fully cleared Mr. Charles Furay, Special Agent, of all charges.

The Controller of the Currency has authorized the organization of the First National Bank of Kasson, Minn., with a capital of $100,000.

At East Boston, Mass., yesterday, Henry Kelly, sixteen years of age, was fatally injured by a bale of jute, which, through carelessness, was rolled out of a third-story door.

President Grant, accompanied by his wife and son, Gen. Babcock, and Attorney General Williams, left Long Branch yesterday morning at 8 o'clock on special train for Atlantic City.

A reunion of soldiers, comprising various regiments of Ohio infantry, Ohio cavalry, and other regiments, will be held at Caldwell, Ohio, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 15 and 16, 1874.

W. G. Blanchard, the Eastern Agent of the New-York Associated Press, was thrown from a buggy, on Thursday last, by a runaway horse, while descending a hill in New-London, N. H. He was quite severely bruised, and will probably be confined to his room several days.

RIOT AT SCRANTON, PENN.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 25.—On Thursday night, at Scranton, a row occurred on the square, in that part of the city known as Providence, and when Policeman Hetzel attempted to arrest one of the ringleaders, he was pounced upon and beaten and kicked until there was hardly a spot on his body which was not bruised. His call for assistance was answered by J. B. Gillespie, a member of the Select Council, and others, when pistol-shots were exchanged, and a young man named Thomas Duggan was shot in the abdomen. This put an end to the row.

Duggan's wound is pronounced fatal, but he is yet living. The next morning his friends had Gillespie arrested for the shooting, and the Mayor thought the evidence strong enough to warrant him in committing him to Wilkesbarre Jail, and an officer brought him here this afternoon, when a writ of habeas corpus was sued out, and after a hearing before Judge Harding, he was admitted to bail in the sum of $3,000.

NOTES FROM UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 25.—In the suit for divorce from Brigham Young, by his wife Anna Eliza, the demurrer of the defendant to the jurisdiction of the court was overruled, and thirty days given to answer.

The suit of the city against Gen. Morrow for forcibly releasing a prisoner from the City Jail on the refusal of the authorities to deliver him, was also postponed for thirty days.

Very heavy rains have fallen throughout the valley and mountains for the past week.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

ADDRESS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

CORRUPTION MUST CEASE, AND GOOD GOVERNMENT BE RESTORED.

The Republican State Committee of South Carolina has issued a brief address in connection with the call for the State nominating convention to be held in Columbia on Tuesday, Sept. 8.

The address is signed by Hon. Robert B. Elliott, President, and the other members of the committee, and it says: "It is neither our intention to select individuals for censure, nor to unjustly or unfairly discriminate between those who, in any department of our Government, have rendered themselves amenable to just criticism. That the pledges given to the people in our party platform of 1872 have not been fully redeemed; and that, in many instances, sound policy has been discarded and reckless extravagance manifested, we cannot deny. What causes have led to our present condition may not be herein discussed. It is sufficient that we should all recognize the fact that our Government needs reform—thorough reform and purification. The attention of the country has been called to South Carolina; the American people demand that maladministration shall cease, and good government be at once inaugurated; the national Republican party admonishes us to at once retrace our steps, and vindicate, by our action, the integrity of Republicanism; while the national Government insists that contrition for past errors cannot be considered unless accompanied by the selection of public officers whose characters will be a guaranty of elevated and enlightened statesmanship in the future. The Executive Committee would make no race distinctions, but it cannot longer be denied, and it would be criminal longer to withhold the facts, that the present condition of affairs in our State is made chargeable to the colored race, who represent not only the great bulk of Republicans here, but who constitute the majority of its citizens. The duty and responsibility of redeeming the State from obloquy and disgrace, of restoring the public confidence, of building up her credit and of saving her from utter and complete annihilation, rest peculiarly upon the shoulders of that race. This duty they cannot evade—this responsibility they cannot escape. Fellow-Republicans of every race—and of the colored race, more particularly—we appeal to you to aid us in every honest effort to redeem our party pledges, and to vindicate the wisdom of that beneficent policy which transformed 4,000,000 of human beings from the condition of chattel slaves to the proud position of American freemen, and has made the rights of all citizens national, rather than sectional. We solemnly invoke you to rise to the full height of your responsibilities. We implore you to send to your State, Congressional, and County Conventions your best men—men of patriotism and intelligence—men who act justly because they love justice, and do right because they love the right. We would ask you to correct the evils that may exist through your party organization. Charge not upon the Republican Party the acts of those officers who may have proved faithless to the principles of that great party, as well as to you."

EX-GOV. SCOTT'S DEFENSE.

THE LEGISLATURE TO BLAME FOR ALL THE EVILS OF HIS ADMINISTRATION—HOW IT WASTED THE STATE'S MONEYS.

Ex-Gov. Scott, of South Carolina, has delivered a long speech before the Republicans of Jenkinsville, Fairfield County, that State, in which he defended his administration of the public affairs. He said that when he was elected in 1868, the State had neither money nor credit, and as no taxes could be levied for an entire year, it became necessary to use State bonds to meet the current expenses of the State. An issue of $2,500,000 was authorized by the Legislature, in addition to $700,000 for the Land Commission. Besides, $212,000 of old past-due bonds were redeemed by the Treasurer, making a total amount of over $3,400,000 of money borrowed on State bonds. The extravagant percentage that was paid in New-York for loans increased this amount very largely. Of this amount, however, all was subsequently paid by the sale of State bonds, with the exception of about $600,000, that was found to be due the financial agent in 1872. The Ex-Governor continued: "I will now give you the amount of money raised from taxes during the four years and a half I was in office. In 1868, as I have indicated, we collected no tax, but paid our current expenses from the loans made on State bonds. In 1869 we collected $1,139,298 11; in 1870, $825,509 10; in 1871, $1,256,318 06, and in 1872, $1,331,835 61. Each year at the time the tax was levied all the money it was supposed would be collected was expended in advance by appropriations to meet the legitimate expenses of the Government; but in none of these years did the Legislature levy any tax to meet their own expenses. They depended upon the Treasurer borrowing the money necessary for that purpose. During the first two years I was in office the legislative expenses were as follows: In 1868 there were two sessions that cost $193,839 51, and in 1869, there was one session that cost $234,076 94. In 1870, when a new Legislature was elected, with nearly all new members, there came that terrible onslaught on the treasury that crushed out almost every hope for years to come. They appeared to be determined to take all the money in the Treasury for themselves. They did succeed in getting $414,000 for legislative expenses, and attempted to take $265,000 more, which would have made an aggregate of $671,000 for one session. But even this was small compared with the session of 1871, which cost the State $927,000 in money, besides $500,000 of legislative pay certificates, most of which still remain unpaid, but are regarded as a part of the floating debt. To accomplish this robbery it was necessary first to raise the cry of 'Stop thief!' Hence they began loudly to denounce the Governor and Treasurer for having done something which they could not very clearly define, but which they tried to make it appear had something to do with an overissue of State bonds. The bonded debt at that time was about $9,500,000, the only part of which created by ourselves was $1,700,000. Of this sum $1,000,000 was to pay the current expenses of the Government for the year 1868–69. Had the Legislature acted in good faith with the creditors of the State, and paid the interest on the public debt, no power on earth could have destroyed our credit, and the debt to-day would not exceed $10,000,000, instead of being $15,870,000, for you must remember that over $5,000,000 was sacrificed to pay $900,000 of borrowed money. Of this sum at least $340,000 was to pay for lands which were purchased in excess of the money realized on the bonds issued for that purpose.

Much has been said about the increase of the State debt. In regard to that matter I have simply to say that there was an increase of about $6,000,000 during the time I was in office. The remainder of the new bonds issued during that time merely changed the form of so much of the debt, and did not increase the debt itself. And this $6,000,000 of increase would never have occurred had it not been for the reckless and profligate expenditure of the public moneys by the Legislature during the last two years I was in office for their own expenses. I attempted to stop the payment of the enormous sums of money drawn from the Treasury by the Legislature by refusing to approve their checks; but in this I was met with the presentment of articles of impeachment, and was informed that my interference would be followed by my suspension from office. I found that the moderation and care which characterized the action of the first Legislature had entirely passed away, and that the ruling object of the new members generally was to filch from the Treasury every dollar that was collected from taxes. During that session, as I have already mentioned, they took about $415,000 out of the $825,000 collected for taxes, and passed an additional appropriation for themselves of $265,000, which I vetoed on the last day of the session; and the attempted fraud was so apparent that they did not dare to pass it over my veto. I could see, however, in the faces of many of the leading members the dark frown of angry disappointment, and the determination to have revenge for my thus interfering with their scheme to enrich themselves at the expense of the State. When the next session—that of 1871—convened, it was apparent to the most casual observer that they had determined to punish the man who had dared to interpose his constitutional prerogative to prevent them from getting for themselves the public moneys which had been appropriated to other purposes. For the current fiscal year there had been levied a tax sufficient to raise $1,131,000. Their first attempt was to take the money out of the hands of the Treasurer, and place it in possession of committees of their own bodies appointed for that purpose. Finding that this scheme could not be accomplished on account of constitutional objections, they determined to get rid of the officers who stood between them and the public funds by impeachment. In the course of their proceedings, however, they found that it was necessary only to get rid of the law, which provided that no money should be paid out of the Treasury except by approval of the Governor. Therefore, they virtually repealed this law by directing the Treasurer to pay the money over his counter on the presentation of checks signed by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives. During this session, as I have already mentioned, they drew out of the Treasury $927,000 of the money collected from taxes, every dollar of which had been previously expended by appropriation for other purposes. And, not satisfied with this, they issued additional pay certificates to the amount of $500,000, making an aggregate of over $1,400,000. I ask you, if it is possible for any man, or any set of men, to fairly administer the Government of the State when its law-making branch absorbs all the revenue of the State, and involves the State in an immense floating debt besides? To accomplish their purposes they refused to permit the payment of the money that had been levied and collected for the payment of the interest on the public debt, thereby at once destroying all confidence in our integrity as a State Government, and in our purpose to deal justly and fairly with those who had placed sufficient confidence in us to invest in our State securities. The result was that our bonds, which had been pledged as security for our loans in New-York, were forced upon the market and sacrificed at prices from fifteen to thirty cents on the dollar, and the men who had been induced to lend us their money found themselves in possession of our new bonds at a lower price than our old bonds were worth at the time I commenced to build up a credit and reputation for the new State Government of South Carolina. Some Republicans find fault with me for so severely condemning men who represent the Republican Party; but I have just cause for using the severest words of condemnation against those men themselves, and of making the most determined protest against such a class of men ever again holding office in this State. And I say deliberately that unless you hereafter elect a better class of men to office, the sooner the Republican Party ceases to exist, the better it will be both for the people and the State. I advise you in the future to elect at least one man of intelligence. When you elect colored men to office take the honest and hard-working men, who are naturally honest, instead of those who have been coachmen or upper servants, and who have learned by contact the vices of the white man without his virtues. And when you take a man of my race, do not take the lowest and meanest you can find, but take a man of good standing in the community, and of honest impulses. You may rest assured that no man who is dishonorable and dishonest in his private dealings with his neighbors can, by any possibility, be an honorable or honest man in any public position that you may elect him to. Elect some intelligent men to the Legislature and prevent the necessity of employing a host of clerks to do the business which should be done by the members. Last session they had 177 attachés, more than were employed by the Congress of the United States. My advice is to elect a Democrat from each county, and relieve yourselves of a share of responsibility. As it has been in the past, you must bear all the blame for bad government, as you have fully three-fourths of the members of the Legislature. The course I recommend will virtually give them proportional representation, and, with a voice in legislation, they cannot go before the country and say that they are taxed without representation, and that they have no voice in the expenditure of the money they pay. Under all the circumstances, I think it but fair that you should show them a spirit of liberality."

CANADA.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER ADA AT KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, July 25.—The United States steamer Ada is in port on survey service. The party is exploring a portion of the shore off Wolfe Island.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY — A MEETING CALLED AT HAMILTON.

HAMILTON, July 25.—A large general meeting of manufacturers of Ontario, to take into consideration the proposed reciprocity treaty, has been called to be held at Hamilton on Wednesday and Thursday, Aug. 12 and 13. It is expected that the meeting will occupy the greater part of two days.

MOVEMENTS OF LORD DUFFERIN.

TORONTO, July 25.—Gov. John F. Fisk and family, and Judge Coffin and family, of Cincinnati, are stopping here.

Earl Dufferin and party left for New Market and Lake Couchiching this morning.

CALIFORNIA.

SUICIDE OF A STOCK BROKER—A CHINAMAN MURDERED BY ONE OF HIS OWN COUNTRYMEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 25.—William B. Bourne, a prominent stock broker and capitalist, shot himself last night at his residence in this city. It is believed he was insane. A Chinaman, name unknown, was shot and killed by one of his countrymen last night. Four or five shot went through his breast, and he ran a distance of a block and fell dead. Several persons were arrested on suspicion of the murder.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT AND PARTY AT ATLANTIC CITY.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 25.—The Presidential party left Long Branch this morning in President Scott's car, of the Pennsylvania Railroad. They reached Ex-Consul Dudley's grange, near Camden, where, after partaking of lunch, they were conveyed to the intersection, near Camden, where a special engine awaited them to proceed to Atlantic City. The party consisted of the President, Mrs. Grant and son, Gen. Babcock, Attorney General Williams, John Goforth, Thos. H. Dudley, Miss Dudley, Miss Matlack, A. K. Hay, President, and D. M. Zimmerman, Treasurer of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, with the Board of Directors of the road, and a number of other gentlemen. The train went at a rapid rate along the route, and at every station crowds intercepted the passage with cheers. At Haddonfield a short stop was made, when the President received a bouquet, and made a short speech in reply to the congratulations offered. At Hammontown a band of music was in attendance. At Egg Harbor City specimens of native wines and segars were put on the car and partaken of during the run down. A salute was also fired. At the United States Hotel, Atlantic City, an immense crowd assembled, and the President was saluted with music and enthusiastic cheers. On reaching the parlor he was welcomed by Rev. Mr. Willetts in a characteristic speech, to which the President made an appropriate reply. The President and party then took a ride around the city, and dined in the Ocean parlor with his party and a number of invited guests. The travel to the shore to-day has been unparalleled. The Typographical excursion filled thirty-six cars, and the afternoon trains have been overcrowded.

This evening a display of fireworks came off on the lawn of the United States Hotel, in presence of thousands of spectators. A ball, which the President and party attended, concluded the festivities of the occasion.

THE PHILADELPHIA ABDUCTION CASE.

RICHMOND, Va., July 25.—Detectives Knox and Wren this evening arrested an apparently crazy man on a charge of being a suspicious character. When taken to the station-house he gave the name of Myron Leasure, of Watertown, N. Y. He stated he left there, with his little child, to go to Dayton, Ohio, some three weeks ago, stopping on his way in Baltimore; that when he reached the White Sulphur Springs, in West Virginia, the child was taken sick and died. He then changed his route, and arrived in this city Thursday, bringing the corpse of the child with him, which, upon the certificate of the doctor at the Springs, was allowed to be buried in Hollywood Cemetery. His contradictory statements regarding himself and his movements gave rise for a time to a vague suspicion that he might be implicated in the Philadelphia child abduction case. This, however, is scarcely possible, as he says the child that was buried here was only ten months old. The body of the child will be disinterred to-morrow, and a post-mortem examination made.

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES AND THE CHICAGO FIRES.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 25.—The agents of the foreign insurance companies have to-day received instructions by cable directing them what course to pursue in Chicago. The Scottish Commercial has decided to withdraw, and its agent has been instructed to take no more risks. The London Assurance, North British, Commercial Union, Queens, Lancashire, and Imperial, all English companies, have instructed their agents to raise the rates fifty per cent.

The Liverpool, London and Globe have not sent any orders to its agents.

MURDER NEAR ST. ALBANS.

RUTLAND, Vt., July 25.—Near St. Albans on Tuesday evening a tramp, on his way to Canada, was accosted by two men, who attacked him, stabbing him three times with a common pocket-knife, one of the stabs entering the heart about one-quarter of an inch. The wounded man managed to reach a house where aid was given him. He died yesterday afternoon. The officers at St. Albans think they have a clue to the murderers, who fled into Canada.

AN INSANE MAN MURDERS ANOTHER.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 25.—A special dispatch from Westminster, Carroll County, states that a few days ago John Fisher, an insane inmate of the Alms House, crushed in the skull of another inmate named Shaeffer with an ax handle. Although a portion of the skull was driven in upon the brain of Shaeffer, he lived several days.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 35.—Gov. Allen to-day commuted the sentence of Hugh Dougherty, sentenced to be hanged at Lancaster, Ohio, July 31, to imprisonment for life.

A BOLD ROBBERY.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday evening, while Mr. Solomon Westhome, who keeps a pawn-shop at No. 132 Bleecker street, was sitting with his family in front of his establishment, some adroit sneak thieves entered the pawn-shop through the rear door. The safe was not locked, and the thieves ransacked the receptacle and stole a number of gold and silver watches and a quantity of jewelry, valued, in all, at $2,000, with which they made their escape without attracting the attention of Mr. Westhome. In their eagerness to escape, the thieves dropped a box containing several articles of jewelry, which was found in the yard through which they passed in making their exit from the place. Mr. Westhome discovered his loss soon after the departure of the thieves, and reported the robbery at the Central Office, but no clue to the depredators has been obtained.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR IN JERSEY CITY—A WOMAN SHOT DOWN BY AN UNKNOWN HAND.

A few minutes before 11 o'clock last night, a German woman, wife of J. G. Bauer, keeper of a lager-beer restaurant at West Newark avenue and Fraser street, Jersey City Heights, was shot down at her own door, but whether by accident or at the hands of an assassin is yet a mystery. Mrs. Bauer was standing on a stoop on the Fraser street side, and was joined by her husband. A moment after the report of a pistol was heard, when Mrs. Bauer cried out that she was shot. Upon being taken to an upper room Drs. Bird and Noble were called in, and on examination found that the bullet, after passing through the right hand, entered the right side, and, passing through, lodged in the back, causing probably a fatal wound. A large crowd of people soon assembled, and several policemen at once commenced to investigate the case. A boy who was standing opposite says he saw the flash of a pistol near the stoop. The Police searched Bauer's house and premises for a pistol, but found none. Subsequently, a peculiar pattern single-barrel pistol, with two hammers and one trigger, were found in the gutter twelve or fifteen feet from the door. Bauer, who is under surveillance, remarked to a policeman that it would be all explained this morning. Mrs. Bauer was unable to give any explanation in regard to the mystery.

DO NOT FORGET.

Nothing is so cooling in hot weather as Russian Vapor Baths. The best place to get them, for either ladies or gentlemen, is at No. 7 West Twenty-fourth street, opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel. Open Sundays till noon.—*Commercial.*

ALL PERSONS OF BECOMING TASTE SHOULD USE the best and most refined of all hair preparations, "MORSE'S LUXURENE," a late discovery of purified, deodorized COCOA-NUT OIL, &c. For sale by all leading druggists at fifty cents, and wholesale by JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., C. N. CRITTENTON, and others, in New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Civilization received a new impulse by the invention of the Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway, which retains rupture comfortably, night and day, till permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

A BOUQUET of rare and delicate odor—BURNETT'S FLORIMEL. For sale by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Pomeroy & Co., No. 744 Broadway, sell for $4 the best Elastic Truss ever invented.—*Advertisement.*

The Genuine
EAU DE COLOGNE
NO. 4,
JOHANN MARIA FARINA.
FRANCIS TOMES & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Pains in the Back, Rheumatism, Enlarged Joints of the Feet or Hands, Bunions, Tumors, Felons, Sore Throat. Cure guaranteed. WILLIAM M. GILES & CO. Liniment, IODIDE OF AMMONIA. Depot No. 451 6th av., New-York; also, HUDNUT, *Herald* Building, Broadway, corner Ann st.

The Men Go Wild about splendid teeth. Therefore, fair ladies, it behooves you to know that SOZODONT makes them glitter like orient pearl, and is a pure vegetable agent, harmless as spring water.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, or Worm LOZENGES, give the best possible effect. Children having worms require immediate attention. 25c. a box.

Tourists Should Obtain Lundborg's California Water, the new toilet luxury. Cooling and refreshing.

MARRIED.

McCULLOUGH—POTTS.—On Thursday, July 23, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Wm. S. Adamson, JOHN McCULLOUGH to LUCY AINLEY, eldest daughter of Robert C. Potts, Esq., all of Ravenswood, Long Island.

DIED.

ELLIOTT.—Suddenly, on Friday, July 24, CHARLES ELLIOTT, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, from his late residence, No. 126 East 128th st., on Sunday, 26th inst., at 4 o'clock. Remains will be interred in Elizabethtown on Monday.

FOSTER.—On Friday evening, July 24, 1874, JOHN STAGG, infant son of James and Annie S. Foster, aged 8 months and 24 days.

Funeral services at the parents' residence, Tompkins av., New-Brighton, on Monday morning at 12 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MAURER.—On Friday, July 24, at Lake Mohegan, Peekskill, of cholera infantum, IRENE ESTELLA, youngest child of Henry and Susan M. Maurer, aged 9 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 219 2d av., on Monday, 27th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

PERRY.—On 23d inst., FREDERICK PERRY, aged 57 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, 26th inst., at 1:30 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 248 West 21st st.

STEVENS.—At Greenwich, Conn., Thursday evening, July 23, of dysentry, LILLIAN EMMA, aged 21 months, only child of William E. and Annie E. Stevens, of Brooklyn.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandparents, No. 238 Clermont av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 26th inst., at 2:30 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, GRAVEL, Calculi, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder,—Prostate Gland and Chronic Affections (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-page 12mo. pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the Author, will be sent free to any address. Depot and reception-rooms, No. 200 Broadway, N. Y.

CANCER CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE OR PAIN.—Diseases of females a specialty, by Prof. J. M. COMINS, M. D., No. 143 East 26th st.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT,

MADISON AV., CORNER 28TH ST.,

Rev. C. C. TIFFANY, Rector.

DIVINE SERVICES morning at 10:30.

A CORDIAL INVITATION IS EXTENDED TO ALL.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. AND 20th st.—Sunday, July 26, Rev. M. K. Schermerhorn, will preach at 10:45 A. M. No service in the evening.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH ST., James M. Peebles, inspirational speaker, lectures for Society of Progressive Spiritualists at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Picnic at Elm Park, New-York, on 29th July.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—There will be service in this Church each Sabbath during July at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Preaching by Prof. Wm. M. Barbour, D. D., of Bangor, Me.

CAMP-MEETING—SEA CLIFF—COMMENCING July 23, and continuing over two Sabbaths. Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave New-York, Pier No. 27, Peck slip, second pier below the bridge, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M. and 5 P. M., stoping at 33d st. each way, and at Grand st. on the morning trip up and afternoon trip down. Bishops Simpson, Haven, Peck, and Janes, Rev. Dr. Ives, Rev. Dr. Nelson, Rev. Dr. Eddy, Chaplain McCabe, together with many other distinguished divines of the Methodist and other denominations. Also Bishops Kavanaugh and Doggett, and Rev. Dr. Sargent and Dr. Lee, of the Church South, will be present.

Fare for the round trip, 60 cents.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, will preach Sunday morning at 10:30; evening 7:45. Cordial welcome to strangers. Galleries entirely free.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, CORner 45th st., and 5th av.—Divine service 11 A. M.

DIVINE SERVICE IN THE WEST PRESBYterian Church, 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs., through the month of July, Sabbath mornings at 10:30 o'clock. Preaching by Rev. Howard Kingsbury.

DOWN WITH THE HYPOCRITES:—BISHOP Snow, of the Church of God, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"Approaching Victory of Zion over Her Enemies."—Mic., chap. iv.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH
OF NEW-YORK,
Madison av. and 47th st.,
Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rector.
Divine services as usual
EVERY SUNDAY DURING THE SUMMER
at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.

REV. BISHOP KAVANAUGH, OF METHODIST Episcopal Church, South, will preach on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, in the Free Tabernacle Church, 34th st., near 8th av. Preaching at 10:30 A. M., by Rev. L. H King, D. D. Young People's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free; all welcome.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. Price, Rector, Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate, Rev. Prof. Roberts, Assistant. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers seated.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25TH ST.—Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching July 26 at 10:30 A. M., and at 8 o'clock P. M.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The Sixth Division, Major General D. P. Wood, commanding, will encamp at Syracuse in September.

The Albany Burgesses Corps will make a military excursion to Newport, R. I., on Monday, Aug. 17.

Private Alexander C. Leggat, of Company D, Seventh Regiment, was buried with military honors on Friday.

The Ninety-sixth Regiment, Col. Andrew Stauf commanding, will proceed to Creedmoor, Long Island, to-morrow, for rifle practice.

The Fifth Regiment Maryland N. G., now rusticating at Long Branch, will visit New-York on the invitation of the Seventh at the close of the encampment.

Capt. John Kreuscher, commanding the Separate Troop Cavalry, Second Division, was serenaded at his residence on Tuesday evening, and presented with a gold watch and chain by the members of his command.

The Washington Grey Troop Cavalry, Major E. H. Kent commanding, will proceed to Creedmoor, Long Island, on Thursday, for rifle practice. On Wednesday evening this troop will practice at the new range in the armory of the Eighth Regiment.

Capt. T. W. Neal, of the Boston Lancers, has tendered his resignation owing to continued lameness in his right arm. Capt. Neal enlisted in this command in the year 1862; has held a commission six years, and has been in command for the past two years.

Col. Clark has been granted permission by the National Rifle Association to erect tents suitable for the accommodation of his command during regimental practice at Creedmoor, Long Island, next month. The regiment is provided with all the necessary equipments for an encampment.

The second monthly competition of 1874, for the "Kellogg Badge," by Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, will take place at Creedmoor, Tuesday, July 28. Members will assemble at the Armory in fatigue uniform, black belts, at 8 o'clock A. M., provided with one day's rations. The Shooting Committee consists of Lieut. J. G. Story, C. L. Fincke, and J. M. Allen.

The Seventy-first Regiment Rifle Association practiced at the 200 and 500 yards ranges with the regulation rifle on Friday. Company D, in this regiment, will hold a meeting on Monday, Aug. 3, for the purpose of electing a Captain to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of J. H. Toohig. Company E, Lieut. McAlpin commanding, went into encampment at Bayside, Long Island, on Wednesday last.

A Court of Inquiry has been instituted by order of Brig. Gen. Ward, to investigate the complaint made by Capt. Joseph Collins, commanding Company C, Sixty-ninth Regiment, against First Lieut. and Adjt. Michael Keegan, of the same command. Capt. H. B. Smith, of the Twelfth Regiment, will constitute the court; Major W. G. Wilson, Judge Advocate of the First Brigade, will attend its sessions. The court will convene at the armory of the Twelfth Regiment Monday, Aug. 3, at 8 P. M.

A Division Court-Martial has been appointed to convene at the Armory, Utica, N. Y., on the 4th day of August, 1874, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the trial of Major John Peattie, commanding the Twenty-sixth Battalion Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y., for disobedience of orders. Detailed for the Court—Lieut. Col. Hungunin, Forty-eighth Regiment Infantry; Major George T. Hollingworth, Infantry Twenty-first Brigade; Capt. Rhesa Griffin, I Company, Fifty-first Regiment Infantry; Capt. P. F. Bulger, Ordnance Officer, Twenty-first Brigade, Judge Advocate.

The rumor that Lieut. Col. Van Wyck, commanding the Sixth Regiment, had been placed under arrest is pronounced incorrect by Capt. Douglass, Aid to Col. Conkling, commanding the Second Brigade. Capt. Douglass states he has not yet made his official report as Brigade Inspector, and that an order issued by Col. Conkling, who is at present out of town, would pass through his hands. Thus far no official action has been taken in reference to the behavior of the Sixth Regiment, but on the completion of the official report of the Inspector an investigation will undoubtedly be ordered by the brigade commander.

One of the novelties proposed at the Centennial celebration, in Philadelphia, will be the presence of a representative regiment from the militia of each State and Territory in the United States. Provision will be made for an encampment on a grand scale. One of the prominent citizens of Philadelphia has declared himself ready to present a centennial flag to the reigment or company which shall be pronounced the best in drill, firing, equipments, and general appearance. This flag, according to the wish of the donor, is to be kept in the victorious regiment or company for one hundred years, as a trophy to be displayed again in the centennial of 1976. Foreign military organizations are also to be invited to Philadelphia.

The members of Company F, Twelfth Regiment, held their annual picnic at Lion Park on Wednesday last. At 9 P. M. the company formed in column of twelve for an exhibition of the silent and tap drill. After executing several movements in good style, the command was formed in open order and the "tap" drill (manual) performed. One or two errors were made, but on repetition it was correctly done. The exhibition of the silent drill followed, the different movements, to the number of fifteen, being performed with precision and grace. At the conclusion of the exercises, Private Waterbury, in behalf of the company, presented Capt. Healy, its commandant, with a handsome sword and the accompanying equipments.

Company K., Ninth Regiment, Capt. Bird W. Spencer commanding, has accepted an invitation extended to it by the Board of Directors of the East Passaic Land Company, to encamp on their grounds at East Passaic, N. J. The company will assemble at the regimental armory on Thursday, Aug. 6, at 3 P. M., and proceed to East Passaic by rail from Jersey City, where it will encamp until Monday, Aug. 10, returning to New-York in time for business on that day. A final meeting will be held at the armory on Monday evening, Aug. 3, when members are requested, in company orders, to "come prepared to liquidate the amount of their subscriptions toward defraying expenses."

The several companies of the Eighth Regiment will practice at the new range in the regimental armory on the following dates: Companies D, F, and H, on Monday evenings; B, C, and K, on Thursday evenings; A, G, I, and E, on Friday evenings. Major J. P. Davenport will superintend the shooting on each occasion. The use of the range will be devoted on Saturday evenings exclusively to the officers and members of the regimental rifle association. The score of the twelve best shots at the range on the opening night was 279. It is the intention of this regiment to erect a handsome club-house on the grounds of the National Rifle Association, at Creedmoor, Long Island, if the necessary permission can be obtained from the Executive Committee.

Private Charles Reiff, of the Separate Troop Cavalry, First Division, was buried with military honors in Union Cemetery on Thursday, the 16th inst. This troop paraded in Astoria, Long Island, on Wednesday last, for rifle practice. Corporal John Felten scored the highest number, followed by Capt. Karl Klein. The troop will proceed to Creedmoor for rifle practice on Thursday next. The rifle used will be the Remington carbine, at 100 and 400 yards distance. During the past few months two privates in this command have been elected to be commissioned officers in the Fifth Regiment Infantry. Captain Klein considers this action on the part of the Fifth Regiment very unjust, as it is difficult work to recruit new members in a cavalry organization; while infantry recruits can always be readily obtained.

In compliance with orders from Division and Brigade Head-quarters, the First Battalion Infantry, Col. A. P. Webster commanding, will parade in fatigue uniform, with white cross-belts and one day's rations, at Creedmoor, Long Island, for rifle practice, on Monday, August 6. Assembly at the armory at 6:30 A. M. Company commanders are directed in the order to make the following details for guard duty while on the range: A Company, one corporal, five privates; B Company, one sergeant, four privates; C Company, one corporal, four privates; E Company, four privates; G Company, one sergeant, five privates; H Company, one corporal, five privates. The details will report at the armory for instruction in fatigue uniform, (white cross-belts,) on Thursday evening, July 30, and Wednesday evening, August 5, at 8 o'clock P. M. The non-commissioned officers in this command will assemble at the armory for drill and instruction on Mondays, August 10, 17, and 24, and Thursdays, August 20 and 27, at 8 P. M.

A PRAYER AND ITS ANSWER.

A Southern religious journal, the New-Orleans *Southern Advocate*, prints the following: "Our Second German Church in this city is small in membership and possessed of but little financial strength. A note of $800 fell due on the 12th of April, and the holder of the obligation gave the church to understand that the money must be forthcoming. No extra time would be allowed. In sore distress the good Pastor, Rev. J. L. J. Barth, and his faithful official board, met to consider what could be done. By 'casting in their all' they provided for $200, but no way opened for the balance. In their extremity, the Pastor said: 'Brethren, I have a friend who has promised me that if I should get into trouble in my work he would help me out if I would ask him; and now I am going to that friend, and I want you to go with me.' It was suggested that the hour was late, and they had better wait until morning. 'No, we had better go now,' said the pastor. It was agreed to go at once. 'Now,' said the pastor, 'that friend is my Heavenly Father, and if you are in earnest, let us kneel around this altar, and with one accord ask His aid.' The prayer which followed was an 'effectual fervent prayer,' offered 'with one accord,' and in faith. Afterward all went home, feeling confident that the difficulty would be met. The next morning while Brother Throesher, one of the Stewards, was busy in his stall in the market supplying his customers with meat, a gentleman came to him, with whom he had only a slight acquaintance, and who was no professor of religion, and knew nothing of the church matters in question, and asked if he knew any one who wanted to borrow $600, as he had that much to loan. Brother Throesher said 'Yes; our church wants it.' And the agreement was made, and the church kept out of the Sheriff's hands. 'The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much.'"

TARGET PRACTICE AT CREEDMOOR.

THE LONG RANGE BADGE AND THE BOYLAN MEDAL.

The fine weather attracted a large number of marksmen to Creedmoor, Long Island, yesterday. There were two matches—the fifth competition for the "Long Range Badge," open only to members of the Amateur Rifle Club, and the seventh competition for the *Turf, Field, and Farm* "Challenge" badge, open to all members of the National Rifle Association. There were fifteen entries in the first-named contest, comprising nearly all the best marksmen in the club. The distances were 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, any position, two sighting and five scoring shots, weapon any rifle within the rules of the club. Shooting commenced at the 800 yards range at 11 A. M. The wind at this time was blowing in gusts from the south-west, which impeded the marksmen more than a steady wind would have done. The following is a full score of the match, showing the total results of each competitor's efforts:

Name.	Yards.	Total.	G'd T'l.
A. V. Canfield	800	3 2 2 4 3—14	
	900	2 0 3 3 4—12	
	1,000	4 4 3 4 4—19	45
L. L. Hepburn	800	4 4 4 3 3—18	
	900	3 2 2 2 3—12	
	1,000	4 2 2 2 4—14	44
Col. G. W. Wingate	800	3 3 3 2 4—15	
	900	4 0 2 4 3—13	
	1,000	3 2 3 2 4—14	42
Capt. J. Bodine	800	3 3 0 3 4—13	
	900	3 3 4 3 2—15	
	1,000	3 3 2 3 0—11	39
G. W. Yale	800	3 R 4 3 4—13	
	900	3 4 3 3 4—17	
	1,000	2 3 0 2 0— 7	37
H. Fulton	800	3 4 3 2 0—12	
	900	3 4 2 3 0—12	
	1,000	3 0 0 4 4—11	35
L. M. Ballard	800	3 3 4 4 4—18	
	900	3 4 2 3 2—14	
	1,000	0 0 0 0 2— 2	34
Gen. J. S. Dakin	800	3 0 3 4 4—14	
	900	0 0 3 0 3— 6	
	1,000	0 4 3 3 3—13	33
J. L. Price	800	R 0 3 3 4—10	
	900	4 4 0 0 4—12	
	1,000	2 4 0 3 0— 9	31
A. Alford	800	3 0 4 4 0—11	
	900	4 0 0 3 0— 7	
	1,000	3 3 3 0 2—11	29
Lieut. Col. Gildersleeve	800	0 3 0 2 0— 5	
	900	3 4 3 0 0—10	
	1,000	3 0 3 0 4—10	25
Alexander Roux	800	2 4 3 0 0— 9	
	900	0 4 0 0 0— 4	
	1,000	0 2 2 4 2—10	23
A. J. Hennion	800	2 3 4 3 0—12	
	900	0 0 3 3 0— 6	
	1,000	3 0 0 0 2— 5	23
F. S. Gardner	800	3 0 0 0 0— 3	
	900	3 2 3 0 2—10	
	1,000	2 0 4 3 0— 9	22
A. Anderson	800	3 3 4 4 3—17	
	900	0 3 0 0 0— 3	
	1,000	0 0 2 0 0— 2	22

The contest for the *Turf, Field, and Farm* badge opened at 3:30 P. M. Distance, 200 yards; position, standing; weapon, any rifle within the rules of the association, with two sighting and five scoring shots. The wind was found to be more unfavorable than at the long range, particularly in cases where a weapon with a long barrel was used. The match was soon completed, and resulted in a "tie" between Messrs. Collins, Dakin, and Bodine. Mr. Collins was decided, under the rules, to be the winner, as Gen. Dakin's fourth shot was an "outer," and Capt. Bodine's last two shots were "centres," while Mr. Collins' last shot was a "bull's eye." This method of decision in cases of a "tie" is conceded to be the best, from the fact that it requires less time than it would were the parties forming a "tie" compelled to shoot another score. E. H. Madison was the holder of the badge, he having won it at the last competition on a score of eighteen. The amount remaining, after paying expenses, was divided between Messrs. Collins, Dakin, and Bodine. The following is the score:

Name.	200 Yards.	Total.
J. T. B. Collins	2 4 3 3 4	16
Gen. Dakin	4 3 3 2 4	16‡
Capt. Bodine	2 4 4 3 3	16
Col. H. A. Gildersleeve	3 3 3 4 2	15
W. F. Edmonstone	3 3 2 4 3	15
J. E. Whitley	3 2 4 3 2	14
George Crouch	3 3 3 3 2	14
John H. Wood	3 3 2 4 2	14
J. L. Price	4 3 2 2 3	14
Col. Wingate	3 2 2 3 3	13
A. J. Roux	3 2 2 3 3	13
Henry Fulton	2 3 2 3 3	13
John Avery	3 2 2 4 2	13
E. H. Madison	3 2 3 3 2	13
Bethel Burton	3 2 3 3 3	14*
A. J. Hennion, Jr.	3 3 2 3 2	13
J. E. McEwan	3 3 2 3 2	13
G. W. Yale	2 2 2 4 3	13
L. C. Bruce	2 2 2 4 3	13
A. Wood	2 3 2 4 2	13
L. L. Hepburn	2 3 2 4 2	13
F. F. Millen	2 2 4 3 2	13
B. H. Banchle	4 3 2 2 2	13
Delfort Walsh	2 2 3 2 3	12
A. Alford	2 4 3 0 3	12
A. Anderson	3 3 3 3 0	12
Nicholas Engel	3 3 2 2 4	12
W. S. Smith	3 2 3 2 2	12
Donald Cameron	3 2 3 2 2	12
Serg. Collins	3 3 2 2 2	12
F. S. Gardner	2 3 2 2 2	11
E. Brown	0 3 3 2 3	11
J. W. Gardner	2 3 3 0 4	11
F. Carpenter	3 4 2 2 0	11
J. N. Partridge	2 2 2 2 2	10
C. F. Robbins	0 2 3 2 3	10
Thomas Lloyd	2 2 3 2 0	9
A. V. Canfield, Jr.	0 0 3 2 2	7
James Henderson	0 2 2 0 2	6
J. B. Deusen	0 0 0 2 2	4

The third competition for the "Boylan" medal, open only to members of the Twelfth Regiment Rifle Club, took place on Friday afternoon, and was won by Lieut. Col. Gildersleeve. The conditions of the match are similar to those in the competition matches adopted by the National Rifle Association and its branches; the prize must be won three times by the same person before he becomes absolute possessor. The following is a list of the eight best scores:

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Lieut. Col. Gildersleeve	22	22	44
Capt. Smith	19	22	41
Capt. Banta	19	20	39
Lieut. Heizman	16	22	38
Lieut. Rich	17	20	37
Adjt. Murphy	18	18	36
Capt. Burns	16	19	35
Capt. Fackner	13	10	23

AN ENSIGN'S HEROISM.

Secretary Robeson has publicly commended a naval ensign for gallantly saving the lives of two of his shipmates. It seems that while the ship Fortune was off Point Zapotitlan, near Vera Cruz, on the 24th of May, a strong gale arose, and one of the small boats which had been sent out was caught in the violent and heavy rollers and capsized. Four of the men were drowned, and all would have been but for the bravery of Ensign T. C. Spencer, of Cincinnati, who leaped into the waves, made three trips from the shore to the boat, and succeeded in saving Lieut. Hutchins and Boatswain's Mate John Smith. The commander of the ship spoke warmly of Spencer's generous deed, and recommended him for the Secretary's official recognition, which has been extended in the following:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 13, 1874.

Ensign T. C. Spencer, United States Navy, U. S. S. Fortune, Key West, Fla.:

SIR: In an official report made to this department, under date of May 24 last, by Lieut. Commander F. M. Green, commanding the United States steamer Fortune, I learn of your gallant conduct on the occasion of the drowning of four men of that steamer, off Point Zapotitlan, coast of Mexico, by the capsizing of the boat to which they belonged. You are mentioned as having, by your courage and devotion, been instrumental in saving from drowning Lieut. Hutchins and Boatswain's Mate Smith, and also as having made the most gallant efforts to save John McInness, one of those who unfortunately perished on the occasion. In the accomplishment of this noble service you had to swim from the shore through the surf three distinct times; you displayed such bravery, personal valor and humanity as to excite as well the admiration of all who witnessed, as of all who may hear of your deeds. Your commanding officer has been pleased to add that, in addition to this special exhibition of courage, you are "in every respect an officer of rare merit." The department, however great may be its appreciation of your conduct on the occasion in question, can not express that appreciation in stronger terms than by officially communicating to you the particulars, as reported by your commanding officer, and his estimation of your worth, which it is most happy to do.

Very respectfully, GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

The Secretary has also addressed a complimentary letter to Christopher Fowler, mentioned in Lieut. Commander Green's report, and has awarded him a medal of honor.

FIRES IN CHICAGO.

The alarmingly frequent occurrence of disastrous fires in Chicago has naturally tended to create a feeling of apprehension among the prominent insurance companies in regard to risks in that city. The successive conflagrations that have visited the city are attributed in insurance circles largely to the want of proper precautions and regulations being adopted by the local authorities. The National Board of Fire Underwriters yesterday took action in the matter, and sent a communication to the Mayor and Common Council of Chicago suggesting the adoption of such regulations as in their judgment would tend to lessen the dangers from fire and render conflagrations of less frequent occurrence. In the event of the authorities in Chicago failing to comply with the views of the board, it is stated on good authority that hereafter fire insurance companies will decline to take risks in that city.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 25.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Western Union... 72⅛
100 do.......... 72¼
500 do.......s3. 72¼
1700 Erie Railway.... 32⅛
100 do.......s3. 32⅛
900 do.......... 32
200 do.......b3. 32
800 do.......s3. 32
600 do.......... 32
200 Toledo & Wab.... 35¼
100 do.........c. 35⅛
50 P., Ft. W. & C.s20. 92¼
200 Bos., H. & E....c. 1¾
100 St. Paul........c. 35
200 Pacific Mail...s3. 43⅞
38 N. Y. C. & Hud... 99⅞
500 Lake Shore....... 71¾
200 do........c. 71¾
500 do.......... 71⅞
100 do.......s3. 71¾
200 do.......b3. 71⅞
1700 do.......... 71⅞
300 do.......s3. 71¾
100 do.......... 71¾
200 do.......... 71⅞
100 do.......s3. 71¾
200 do.......... 71¾
100 Rock Island....c. 98¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.......b. c.116½
10,000 do......12.116½
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.........b. c.119
3,200 U. S. 5-20 R., '62........b. c.113
5,000 U.S.5-20R.'64.114½
50,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.........s3.115¾
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.......116¼
4,000 do......12.116⅜
5,000 do......b. c.116⅜
$5,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..............117⅝
3,000 do....b. c.117¾
11,000 do......12.117⅝
40,000 do.....b. c.117⅝
5,000 do....b. c.117¾
20,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65.......b. c.115⅝
5,300 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new..12.115¼
80,000 do.b. c. s3.115¼
10,000 U. S 5s, '81, C..........12.113¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 B., N.Y.&E.1st 86½
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'83, b. c............ 95
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'87. 92½
8,000 do.....b. c. 92½
2,000 C.& N. W. C.C. Gold bds....... 77½
10,000 N. Y.C. 1st, C.104¾
1,000 Un.Pa.10s, In. 77½
1,000 Un. P. 7s, L. G. 80⅜
1,000 A.&T.H. 2d Pf. 89
6,000 W. Un. T., R.. 97½
1,000 C.,C.&I.C.1st.. 81
1,000 P.R. of Mo. 2d. 81¼
5,000 C.& O.1st,C.on 50
1,000 L. & N. C.,'98. 87¾
100 West. Un. Tel.... 72¼
100 do.....b. c. 72¼
300 do.......... 72⅛
200 C.,Mil. & St.P.b.c. 35
100 P.,Ft.W.&C.G.b.c. 92¾
100 Pac. Mail.b.c.s3. 43⅞
100 do......b10. 43⅞
200 do.......s3. 43¾
400 do.......b3. 43⅞
100 do.......... 43⅞
40 Am. Coal.....b. c. 60
100 Adams Ex.........107½
100 Amer. Ex......... 60½
200 Erie R.....b. c. c. 31⅞
10 Mich. Cen....b. c. 71
900 L. S. & M.S.b c.s3. 71¾
100 do........c. 71¾
200 do.......... 71¾
100 do.......s3. 71⅝
500 do.......... 71⅝
1200 do.......... 71¾
100 Chi. & R. I. b.c.c. 98⅛
300 do.......s3. 98
100 Union Pacific. b.c. 26½
200 do.......s3. 26⅜
100 do........c. 26½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100 Pac. Mail......b3. 44
25 do.......... 44
50 do.......... 44⅛
100 Erie Railway..... 32
100 do.......b3. 32
500 do.......... 31⅞
200 do.......s3. 31⅞
100 Lake Shore....b3. 71⅞
200 do.......... 71¾
50 do.......... 71½
100 do......b3. 71⅞
5 West. Union..... 72½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000 B., H. & E.1st. b. c............ 21⅛
60 D.&H.Can.Co.b.c.114¾
25 U. S. Ex.......... 67½
50 do.....b. c. 67¼
200 Pac. Mail....b. c. 43⅞
8 N. Y. C.& H.R.b.c. 99¾
700 Erie R....b. c. b3. 32
500 do.......... 32
100 do.......s3. 32
200 L. S. & M.S.b.c.b3. 71⅞
300 do.......... 71¾
300 B., H. & E....b. c. 1⅞
50 P.,Ft.W.& C.G.b3. 93

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$4,000 N. J. Cen. 1st.107½
100 Pac. Mail......b3. 43⅞
300 West. Union...... 72⅛
100 do.......... 72¼
200 do.......... 72⅛
100 do.......s3. 72⅛
100 do.......... 72¼
50 N. Y. C. & Hud... 99½
50 do.......... 99⅝
800 Erie Railway..... 32⅛
100 Tol. & Wab...b3. 35¼
100 Panama...........110
600 Lake Shore....... 71⅞
100 do.......s5. 71⅞
500 do.......b3. 71⅞
100 North-w'n b3. 37⅞
100 Rock Island...... 98
300 St. Paul.......... 35⅛
100 do.......b3. 35⅛
50 Del. Lack. & Wn..107¼
100 Bos., H. & E...... 1¾

SATURDAY, July 25—P. M.

Such intense dullness as has prevailed in the Wall Street Markets to-day has seldom been witnessed by the oldest frequenters of the "street." On the Stock Exchange the sales reached the insignificant total of 20,800 shares, or about one-twelfth of the volume of a fair day's business. This simple statement will convey a better idea of the condition of the market than any amount of analysis or explanation. The range of fluctuation was ⅛ to ¼ ℘ cent. throughout the day, and the Exchange Room was resonant of singing, fire-crackers, and laughter until noon, when nearly all the operators left the street. The only feature of interest was that displayed in financial circles regarding the new Funded Loan, and it is seldom that so little information has been obtainable on so important a question. At this time the loan is poised between success and failure, contingent upon the result of negotiations now in progress, looking to the acceptance of the proposal of the large European syndicate. The actual bids made by these houses prior to the present transaction, and before the Secretary's circular of July 2 was issued, amounted to $100,000,000, and it is to these bids that the issuance of that circular is attributed, as they inspired the Secretary with confidence. Of this amount the Rothschilds and the First National Bank asked for one-half, $50,000,000, "firm," with a call on the balance; and Messrs. Seligman made proposals for a like amount with an option condition, on account of their own firms, the Credit Foncier of Paris, and various continental banks. These bids were rejected in June, and on July 2 the Secretary of the Treasury issued his circular inviting the proposals which are now under consideration. Messrs. Rothschild and the First National Bank on one hand, and the Seligmans on the other, were about to renew their bids, when, at the last moment, a compromise was effected, through the instrumentality of the First National Bank, whereby the aggregate amount asked for was reduced to $55,000,000. Of this sum, $15,000,000 were apportioned to the Seligmans, and $40,000,000 to the Rothschilds, Belmont, and the First National Bank. This $55,000,000 is almost wholly on foreign account. This morning it was announced officially that the Government had decided to accept all bids made at or above par and interest in gold, and later in the day these were ascertained to amount in the aggregate to $10,118,550. All the bids from New-York banks and bankers, excepting three, amounting in the total to about $30,000,000 from some fifteen bidders were rejected, either in consequence of the commissions asked for or the lowness of their proposal rate. Among the tenders rejected are the following: Von Hoffman & Co., $4,000,000; Philip Speyer & Co., $1,000,000; Netter & Co., $1,000,000; State of New-York, $3,000,000; Fisk & Hatch, $1,000,000; Parker Handy, $1,000,000; Musgrave & Co., $200,000; John J. Cisco & Son, $1,520,000; J. B. Colgate & Co., $1,000,000, and Rutton & Bond, $1,000,000. This afternoon a report was current to the effect that some of these rejected bidders had applied to the Treasury Department for leave to renew their bids on more favorable terms, by making them at par and interest, instead of par and interest less ¼ ℘ cent. commission. It is questioned, however, whether such post-date proposals could be legally received and awards made on them. Among the bids accepted are the following: Fidelity Trust Company, $1,000,000; Life Annuity Company, $500,000—both of Philadelphia; Maitland, Phelps & Co., of New-York, $1,000,000; J. M. Ceballos, of New-York, $2,000,000; Fourth National Bank of New-York, $500,000; Suffolk Bank of Boston, $500,000; First National Gold Bank of California, through the Bank of California, $1,000,000; and three Western Banks, $900,000, being $7,400,000 of the amount thus far known to be officially accepted. At the close of business it was known that negotiations were being carried on in personal consultations and by cable, looking to the acceptance of the $55,000,000 syndicate bid. Should these details be harmoniously arranged, the total amount of the "firm" bids will be about $65,000,000, but the result will not be made known until Monday, or four days after the time at which it was supposed the bids and the awards would be promulgated. Should the negotiations terminate satisfactorily and effectively, however, Secretary Bristow will have achieved a flattering success in placing the loan, albeit the method and manner of doing it has been a matter of much untoward comment. Without this syndicate apportionment, should any circumstance intervene to frustrate the arrangement now being perfected, the result will be correspondingly disastrous. Nothing has yet been learned as to the terms on which these large proposals were submitted. We learn that Morton, Bliss & Co., and Drexel, Morgan & Co. contemplated large investment in the new loan, and the firms were duly represented in Washington for that purpose, on account of Baring Brothers & Co., J. S. Morgan & Co., and Morton, Rose & Co., of London, and the firms themselves. They were prepared to bid for $25,000,000 "firm," with an option on the balance, but in order to save the Government any embarrassment they waived their bids, or withheld them, feeling that the home investment bids should be awarded, which their proposal would necessarily have excluded if accepted.

The weekly Bank statement shows the following changes since last week:

Loans, decrease	$1,146,900
Specie, decrease	1,108,600
Circulation, increase	40,100
Deposits, increase	1,329,700
Legal tenders, increase	1,861,100

Gold fluctuated during the day from 110 to 109¾, with most of the sales at 109⅞. Carrying rates were 1½@2 ℘ cent. and "flat" for borrowing. The opening and closing rate was 109⅞. Money was easy at 2@2½ ℘ cent. for call loans during the early hours of business, and during the afternoon the rate fell to 1½. Foreign Exchange was quiet and steady at $4 86¾@$4 87¼ for good to prime bankers' sterling long bills, and $4 89½@$4 90 for demand. The Assistant Treasurer paid out on account of interest $274,000, and in redemption of called Five-twenties $31,000. The Customs receipts for the day were $248,000. The week's disbursements for interest were $1,250,303, $99,500 in redemption of called bonds, and the receipts for Customs in the same perind $2,639,468. The imports for the week aggregate $8,740,546. Government bonds have ruled steady and strong to-day, with fairly active demand, good price, and considerable sales. Railway Mortgages were steady and quiet. State Bonds and Bank Shares quiet and generally neglected.

Closing Quotations—JULY 25.

	Friday.	Saturday.
U. S. New 5s, coup, '81	113⅛	113¼
U. S. 5-20s, coup. '62	113¼	113¼
U. S. 5-20s, coup. '67	117⅝	117⅝
American Gold	109⅞	109¾
B. on L.,60 days	$4 86¾ @$4 87¼	$4 86¾ @$4 87½
N. Y. C. and Hudson	99⅝	99⅝
Chic. and Rock Island	98	98
Pacific Mail	43⅞	43⅞
St. Paul Common	34⅞	35⅛
St. Paul Preferred	54	54
Western Union	72¼	72⅛
Union Pacific	26⅝	26⅜
Lake Shore	71¾	71⅞
Toledo and Wabash	35⅛	35¼
North-western Common	37¾	37⅞
North-western Preferred	54⅞	54¾
Del. and Lackawana	107	107¼
Central of New-Jersey	105¾	105⅝
Panama	109¾	110
Erie	31⅞	32⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	25½	25¼
C,. C. and Ind. Central	17¾	17⅝
Harlem	125	125

The following shows the extreme range of prices in stocks, and the total sales:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Sales.
Erie	32⅛	31⅞	5,800
Lake Shore	71⅞	71⅝	8,000
North-western	35⅛	35	700
Rock Island	98¼	98	600
Pacific Mail	43⅞	43¾	1,300
Western Union	72¼	72⅛	2,500
Wabash	35¼	35⅛	500
Union Pacific	26½	26⅜	400
Panama	110	110	100
B., H. & Erie	1⅞	1¾	500
Fort Wayne	92¾	92¾	100
Adams Express	107½	107½	100
Amer. Mer. Union Express	60½	60½	100
Total sales			20,800

The latest quotations of prices for Government bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Currency, 6s	117¾	....
6s, 1881, Registered	116½	117
6s, 1881, Coupons	119	119¼
5-20s, 1862, Registered	113¼	113½
5-20s, 1862, Coupons	113¼	113½
5-20s, 1864, Registered	114¾	115
5-20s, 1864, Coupons	115¾	116
5-20s, 1865, Registered	115½	116
5-20s, 1865, Coupons	117	117½
5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	115¼	115½
5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons	116¼	116½
5-20s, 1867, Registered	115⅝	115⅞
5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117⅝	117¾
5-20s, 1868, Registered	116	....
5-20s, 1868, Coupons	118	119
10-40s, Registered	112⅝	113
10-40s, Coupons	113¼	113½
5s, 1881, Registered	111⅞	112⅛
5s, 1881, Coupons	113¼	113½
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	88½	88¾
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	80	81

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for State Securities:

Alabama 8s, '86...... 45
Alabama 8s, '88...... 45
California 7s.......112
Connecticut 6s.......102½
Georgia 7s, new bds. 88¾
Indiana 5s.........101
Illinois coup. 6s, '79..100
Louisiana 6s........ 20
Louisiana 8s, L. bds. 22
Mich. 6s, '78–79.......101
Mich. 6s, '83........101
Mich. 7s, '90........100
Mo. 6s, due in '74.... 98
Mo. 6s, due in '75.... 97½
Mo. 6s, due in '76.... 97½
Mo. 6s, due in '77.... 95½
Mo. 6s, due in '78.... 93
H. & St. Jo., due '75. 96½
H. & St. Jo., due '76. 95
N. Y. Coup., B. L....107
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74...108
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75...108
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77...108
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78...108
N. Y. 6s, G. L., '83...108
N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91...108
N. Y. 5s, G. L., '75...105
N.C.6s,N.C.R.,J.&J.. 38
N.C.6s,N.C.R.,A.&O. 38
Ohio 6s, '75.......... 98
Ohio 6s, '81........102
Ohio 6s, '86........104
Rhode Island 6s.......101
South Carolina 6s...... 25
S. Car. 6s, J. & J.... 17
S. Car. 6s, A. & O.... 17
S. Car. 6s, F. A. '66.. 20
Tenn. 6s, old....... 72
Tenn. 6s, old, ex. c'p. 54½
Tenn. 6s, new series. 54
Virginia 6s, old....... 28

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 2d Bds.100
Bos., H. & Erie 1st.. 19
Bos., H. & Erie G... 28
B.,C.R.& M.1st, 7s, g. 55
Ches. & O. 6s, 1st.... 48
Chicago & Alton 1st.103½
Chicago & Alt. Inc.. 97
Chi., R. I. & P.......103½
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st n.106¾
Cen. of N.J. C.Conv.102⅛
M. & S.P.1st,8s, P.D.107
Chi. & N. W. S. F.....104
Chi. & N. W. 1st.......100
Chi. & N. W. C.G.B. 77½
Galena & Chi. Ex....103¼
C.,C.,C.&I.1st,7s,S.F.100½
D., L. & W. 7s, Conv.104
Morris & Essex 2d...104
Mor. & Es. 7s, of '71. 96⅝
Erie 1st, Extended...102
Erie 3d, 7s, '83....... 96
Erie 4th, 7s, '80....... 96½
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 86½
B., N. Y. & E. L. Bs. 86
Han. & S. J. 8s C.... 78
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ ct., '75.101
Mich. So. 7 ℘ ct. 2d. 99½
M. S.& N.I.S.F.7℘c.102
Cleve. & Tol. S. F...101
Cleve. & Tol. New B. 97
Cl., P. & A. Old Bds. 98
C., P. & A. New. Bs. 97
Buff. & Erie New B. 97
Buff. & State Line 7s. 95
Lake Shore C. C. 1st. 95
Lake Shore C. R. 1st. 95
Mar. & Cin. 1st..... 102
Mich.Cen. C. 7s, 1902. 97
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s,'82.110
N. Y. & N. H. 6s.......100¾
N. Y. C. 6s, '83....... 95
N. Y. C. 6s, '87....... 92½
N. Y. C. 6s, R. E..... 89
N. Y. C. 6s, S........ 89
N. Y. C. 7s, '76.......102
N. Y. C. 7s, C., '76...101½
N. Y. C. 7s, '65-'76..101½
N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C..104½
N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R.104½
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75...101½
North Mo. 1st........ 82½
Ohio & Miss. C. S. F. 89⅛
Ohio & M. Con........ 87
West. Pac. Bds....... 75
Union Pac. 1st Bds... 82½
Union Pac. L. G. 7s.. 80¼
Union Pac. S. F....... 64
Pacific 7s, gd. by Mo. 98
P., F. W. & C. 1st...103¼
Cleve. & P. 3d........100¼
C., C. & Ind. C. 1st.. 80½
St. L. & I. M. 1st..... 93
St. L. & I. M. 2d...... 58
Alton & T.H.1st.......102
Alton & T.H. 2d, Pf.. 89
Tol., P. & W., E.D... 79½
Tol. & W. 1st......... 95
Tol. & W. 1st, S.L.D. 78½
Tol. & W. 2d......... 78
Gt. West. 1st, '88.... 91
Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90. 80
Pekin, Lin. & D. 1st. 75

And the following for City Bank shares:

American Exchange.110½
Bank. & Bro. Ass'n. 75
City...............300
Corn Exchange.......120
First National.......175
Fulton..............150
Gallatin National....130
Gold Exchange.......110
Grocers............ 95
Hanover.............100
Imp. & Traders......100
Irving..............125
Manhattan...........148
Manufs' & Merchs'.. 50
Mechanics'.........132
Merchants'.........117
Merchants' Exch'ge.106½
New-York............120
N. Y. Nat'l Exch'ge. 90
Ninth National......100
Pacific..............165
Phœnix............. 98
Republic.............108
St. Nicholas.........109
State of New-York..110
Union................138

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—July 25.
Telegraphed to E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101½	....
City 6s, New	104¼	104⅜
Camden and Amboy	124½	124¾
Pennsylvania Central	99½	99¾
Reading	111½	111¾
Lehigh Valley	60⅜	60½
Catawissa Preferred	41⅞	42
Philadelphia and Erie	19	19½
*Northern Central	35	35½
Lehigh Navigation	44⅜	44½
Lehigh Gold Loan	95½	95¾

*Ex dividend.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company announces its usual Quarterly Dividend of *Three ℘ cent.* on the capital stock, payable Aug. 1, prox.

The attention of holders of the First Mortgage Extension Bonds and the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway Company is invited to an advertisement in another column.

THE PRODUCE EXPORTS.

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steamer City of Chester, for Liverpool—42 cases Furs, 22 cases Spokes, 25,801 bxs. Cheese, 651 pks. Butter, 40 bxs. Organs, 9 bxs. Machinery, 32 pks. Agricultural Implements, 891 bxs. Bacon, 8 tcs. Jowls, 7 bbls. Tongues, 170 bales Cotton.

By the bark A. Skalle, for Stettin—2,092 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Tromp, for London—100 hhds. Lamp-black, 51 tcs. Lamp-black, 1,169 sticks Lignumvitæ, 74,522 bushels Corn, 296 hhds. Tobacco.

By the steamer Colina, for Antwerp—4,400 tcs. Lard, 35,880 bushels Wheat, 91 pks. Provisions, 60 hhds. Tobacco, 50 pks. Starch, 106 bales Hair, 210 cases Tobacco, 22 pks. Paper, 290 bdls. Leather, 985 bxs. Flour, 10 kegs Tripe.

By the brig Maria, for Cagliari—5,000 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the ship Astromomer, for Liverpool—47,399 bushels Corn, 570 bxs. Clocks, 100 bales Cotton, 293 hhds. Tobacco.

By the steamer Egypt, for Liverpool—17 pks. Axes, 23,977 bushels Wheat, 24,389 bushels Corn, 12,616 bxs. Cheese, 1,272 bxs. Bacon, 997 bales Cotton, 175 tcs. Hams, 150 kegs Tongues, 1,300 bbls. Flour, 53 hhds. Tobacco, 2 tcs. Tobacco, 58 pks. Butter, 150 tcs. Beef, 10 kegs Tongues, 4,800 Staves.

By the steamer Adriatic, for Liverpool—10 pks. Silk Waste, 3,126 Staves, 289 bags Horns, 33,208 bushels Corn, 1,064 pks. Ore, 14,068 bxs. Cheese, 786 bxs. Bacon, 850 bales Cotton, 397 pks. Butter, 385 tcs. Beef, 735 pks. Hides, 1,370 bags Coffee.

By the bark Amor, for Cork—26,357 bushels Corn.

By the bark A. Olivari, for Cork—26,723 bushels Corn.

By the brig Monarca del Mare, for Hull—2,000 bbls. Resin.

By the bark Orfeo, for Trieste—146 hhds. Tobacco, 335 cases Steel, 3,000 bbls. Resin, 68 bxs. Bacon.

By the bark A. Casabona, for Queenstown—24,574 bushels Corn.

By the steamer Macedonia, for Glasgow—145 bxs. Clocks, 40,000 bushels Corn, 3,600 Staves, 60 tcs. Beef, 75 bxs. Bacon, 61 bbls. Resin, 5 cases Can Goods, 1,700 bbls. Flour, 12 pks. Furniture, 100 cases Sewing-machines, 25 bxs. Dyewood, 3,584 hhds. Tobacco, 48 pks. Butter, 6,211 bxs. Cheese, 63 hhds. Tobacco, 10,000 bushels Wheat.

By the bark M. E. Corning, for Liverpool—2,541 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 250 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Sandy Hook, for Lisbon—17,000 bushels Wheat, 25 hhds. Tobacco, 8,500 Staves.

By the steamer France, for London—28 pks. Drugs, 41,463 bushels Corn, 4,021 bbls. Flour, 5 pks. Lard, 137 tcs. Beef, 12,523 bxs. Cheese, 1,297 cases Lobsters, 14 bales Skins, 47 pks. Machinery, 7,830 bushels Corn, 82 bales Hair, 309 hhds. Tobacco, 226 cases Tobacco, 6 kegs Tobacco, 33 tcs. Tallow, 5 casks Bristles, 50 cases Shellac, 203 seroons Cochineal, 300 cases Milk, 44 cases Axes, 115 tcs. Tobacco, 50 pks. Agricultural Implements, 69 bxs. Sewing-machines, 240 pks. Butter, 5,400 Staves.

By the steamer Ville de Paris, for Havre—19 bdls. Whalebone, 94 bales Bark, 212 bbls. Ashes, 1 case Revolvers, 7,319 bushels Wheat, 604 Oars, 3,183 bdls. Hides, 7 cases Skins, 446 casks Copper, 4 cases Sewing-machines, 41 bbls. Nickle.

By the bark John Bunyan, for Havre—666 hhds. Tobacco, 4 cases Tobacco.

By the bark Republik, for Bremen—25 bbls. Lubricating Oil, 3,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 25—12:30 P. M.—Consols 92½@92⅝ for both money and the account. Erie Railway Shares, 30¼.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 30⅛.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £42,000.

PARIS, July 25—5:30 P. M.—Rentes quoted at 63f. 22½c.

LIVERPOOL, July 25—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 8⅛d.@8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July at 8⅛d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable September and October, at 8 5-16d.; do. nothing below Low Middling, deliverable September and October, at 8⅜d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable September and October, at 8 7-16d. Breadstuffs.—The market is quiet. Provisions.—Cheese, 61s. 6d. ℘ cwt.; Lard, 55s. ℘ cwt.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,600 bales were American; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July, at 8 3-16d.

LONDON, July 25.—Refined Petroleum, 8½d. ℘ gallon. Evening—Calcutta Linseed, 59s. 6d.

THE FORGER'S FAMILY.

The family of James K. Livingston, alias Van Ness, have been sent to jail in Richmond, Va., for ten days, on the charge of vagrancy. Livingston is the man who is now detained in jail there on suspicion of forging certain papers for the payment of money, and bearing the signature of Cornelius Vanderbilt. His family consists of his wife, two daughters, and a little son, and they have lately been depending upon the charity of the public for subsistence.

DRY GOODS.

Special Bargains.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Are now offering, in addition to the **Extraordinary Bargains** heretofore announced, a *large, elegant,* and *complete assortment of*

Honey-Comb, Plain, and Fancy

Algerine Wraps,

Garnished with white Camel's Hair Fringes, and CORD and TASSEL to match, specially adapted for the season and country, and *advantageously purchased for their*

Retail Sales,

At **$2, $2 50,** and **$5** each, formerly sold $5, $7 50, and $12.

Also an **extensive line of**

Pique and Linen

DRESSES,

Handsomely Embroidered, *at proportionately low prices.*

Their friends, customers, and strangers should not fail to improve this opportunity to supply their wants, *as inducements are offered such as probably have never before been placed at the option of buyers.*

Orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC,

NO. 6 BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES,

PARIS.

Manufacturers of

TABLE AND HOUSE LINEN,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
LADIES' OUTFITS,
GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS,
COSTUMES.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

GRAND CENTRAL FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

IT WILL pay you well to go THERE EVERY DAY.

Orders from the watering-places and any part of the country FILLED PROMPTLY.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., New-York.

During July and August this establishment will close on SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,
ASTOR PLACE.
NOTICE.

THE FORTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of six per Cent. will be placed to the creditors as principal from Aug. 1, and payable on and after Aug. 10. Money deposited up to Aug. 10 will draw interest from the 1st.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D st. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

BLACK SILKS!

We are offering a Superior Make of **BLACK SILKS**, to which we invite the attention of our customers and the public generally. These Silks are particularly remarkable for their SUPERB APPEARANCE and COLOR. They WILL NOT CUT, nor ASSUME THE DINGY, GREASY APPEARANCE characteristic of many grades of BLACK SILKS. These Silks were MANUFACTURED ESPECIALLY for our RETAIL TRADE, are Cashmere finished, and possess the RICH, SOFT, GLOSSY SURFACE of the most expensive grades. WE GUARANTEE THEM IN EVERY RESPECT, and offer them at very reasonable prices.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The STEADY GROWTH of our business having compelled us to DOUBLE our CORPS of FOREIGN BUYERS, we expect, during the COMING FALL SEASON, to offer to our patrons the MOST COMPLETE SELECTION of RECHERCHE GEMS and NOVELTIES that the EUROPEAN MARKETS CAN PRODUCE.

☞ ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION, AND FILLED WITH AS MUCH CARE AS IF PURCHASER PERSONALLY SELECTED THE GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST., GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE ST., N. Y.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will open on **MONDAY, July 27, 1874,** A recent purchase of **Plain Colored**

Lyons Dress Silks

At **$1 25, $1 50, $1 75** and **$2** per yard, **33 1-3** per cent. **below actual value.** *Unprecedented bargains.*

A Fresh Invoice of A. T. S. & Co.'s

"Family" Black Silks.

In twelve qualities, from **$2** per yard, up.

3 cases **New, Black** and **White**

Striped Silks.

From **90c. per yard, upward.**

100 Dozen **Ladies' Fancy Bordered**

Handkerchiefs,

Choice and beautiful, at **75c. each.**

FRENCH ALL-WOOL DE BEGES at **37 1-2** and **40c. per yard.**

A **beautiful assortment** of

Printed Piques

At **18c.** per yard.

WHITE LAWNS, for **Suitings,** at **12 1-2c.** per yard.

GOAT'S HAIR MATERIALS at **25c.** per yard.

Tycoon Reps

For Mourning Wrappers, at **15c.** per yard.

BLACK and COLORED GRENADINES at **15c.** per yard.

4-4 PRINTED CRETONNES at **12 1-2c.** per yard.

2,500 pieces **Dark and Medium**

Standard Prints

At **10c.** per yard, good value for 12½c.

BLACK IRON GRENADINES at **45c.** and **50c.** per yard.

A large lot of **elegant** and **costly embroidered Ladies'**

Crepe de Chine Cravats

At **$2** each, worth **$4.**

50 cartons Paris quality, all silk, Gros Grain

Bonnet Ribbons

At **25c.** per yard, former price, 60c.

Samples forwarded on application. A visit of inspection will amply repay.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will offer on **MONDAY, July 27, 1874,** a full and complete assortment of

Ladies' Suits,

Silk, Poplin, Mohair, Lawn, and Organdie, *suitable for Summer wear, at very attractive prices.*

A large variety of

Sacques, Jackets,
Polonaise, &c.,

Handsomely embroidered and beaded, *at prices which cannot fail to convince purchasers of the extraordinary bargains offered.*

A full line of Plain and Fancy

MERINO, CASHMERE, GRENADINE, AND OTTOMAN

SHAWLS

At exceedingly low prices.

Traveling Shawls,

All styles and qualities recently received.

Lace Shawls,

JACKETS, SACQUES,
FLOUNCES, SCARFS,
VEILS, CAPES, SETS,
COLLARS, BARBES,
PARASOL COVERS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.,

At Reduced Prices.

Just received, a fresh and varied invoice of

Hamburg Edgings and Insertions,

In new and exquisite designs.

The **very latest Novelties** in

Beaded Ornaments,

Selected expressly from leading Paris houses, and suitable for the trimming of dresses, cloaks, &c.

Paris-Made Hats

From Virot and other celebrated modistes, and *all the latest styles in Untrimmed*

Chip, Leghorn and Straw

HATS.

Exceptional bargains.

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, ORNAMENTS, &c. PARIS QUALITY.

A Choice Assortment of

LADIES' EMBROIDERED SKIRTS,
CHEMISES, MOURNING ROBES,
CUFFS, COLLARS, TIES, &c.,

At Popular Prices.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

MAISON WALTON, NO. 862 BROADWAY above Union square.—Importer of Paris Bonnets and English Round Hats from all the leading houses in Europe.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN
Southern Railway Co.
Second Mortgage
7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
WATER LOAN 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE BY
Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

ANDREWS, MACKAY & CO
No. 14 Wall st., New-York.
ANDREWS & CO., Paris,
Commercial and Travelers' Credits
Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

BUFFALO CITY SEVENS,
NEWARK CITY SEVENS,
JERSEY CITY SEVENS,
JERSEY CITY SIXES,
And other first-class MUNICIPAL BONDS,
FOR SALE BY
DANIEL A. MORAN,
NO. 40 WALL ST.

OFFICE OF INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 27, 1874.

HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE EXTENSION Bonds and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company are requested to send their address to
W. K. MEAD, Assistant Treasurer,
Post Office Box No. 1,735.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J., BONDS, SEVEN per Cent., ten years to run from July 1, 1874; also one year bonds, same date, Seven per Cent.; interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the Bonds are for sale.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE BY D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine st., viz.: Stuyvesant, Clinton, Arctic, Relief, Westchester, and others. Insurance, Gas, and City Railroad Stocks bought and sold.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

WANTED—METROPOLITAN GAS STOCK.
W. B. SCOTT & CO., No. 24 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

CLINTON FIRE INS. CO.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1874.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of
Ten per Cent.
Has been declared payable on and after the 8th inst.
GEORGE T. PATTERSON, JR., Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1874.

The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock now represented by outstanding certificates. This Dividend, together with the INTEREST ACCRUED SINCE FEB. 1, UPON PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce, of New-York, on and after SATURDAY, THE 1ST OF AUGUST NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Tuesday, 4th of August next.

By order of the Board. JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 14, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS this day been declared by this company, payable on and after Aug. 1 next.

Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New York, No. 49 Wall st.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on 21st inst., and reopened on MONDAY, Aug. 3.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 108 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1874.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared payable on demand.
SAMUEL J. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two (2) Dollars per Share, payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co. No. 65 Broadway, New-York, on and after Aug. 1 proximo. The transfer-books will close at the Union Trust Company of New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 21st inst. and reopen on Monday, Aug. 3.
GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

NOTICE TO MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY STOCKHOLDERS.—A final dividend will be paid on Mississippi and Missouri railroad assented stock, on presentation and surrender of the Union Trust Company Certificates for same, at office of Riggs & Co., No. 56 Wall st.
JOHN ELLIOTT,
B. WILSON,
G. W. STANTON, JR., Committee.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1874.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM ST., (P. O. Box 5,448,) NEW-YORK, July 22, 1874.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1 NEXT, FROM THE bonds of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, and from the bonds of the roads leased by the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company will be paid at the Metropolitan National Bank on presentation, on and after that date.
J. D. COX, President.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER Cent. has been declared, payable Aug. 1, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from July 20 to Aug. 1, 1874.
J. DU BOIS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE BREWERS' AND MALTSTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 139 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1874.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. payable on and after Aug. 1.
W. B. OGDEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1874.

THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT., on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on 1st of August next. The transfer-books are closed until that day.
GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.......Wednesday, July 29
STATE OF NEVADA...............Wednesday, Aug. 5
STATE OF VIRGINIA.............Wednesday, Aug. 12

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Macedonia, Sat.......July 25	Bolivia, Saturday...Aug. 8
India, Wednesday..July 29	Italia, Wed'day....Aug. 12
Victoria, Saturday..Aug. 1	Elysia, Saturday...Aug. 15
Australia, Wed'day.Aug. 5	Caledonia, Wed'day.Aug. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.
INTERMEDIATE, $25. STEERAGE, $15.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt....July 25, 1 P. M.	Italy........Aug. 8, 1 P. M.
The Queen..Aug. 1, 8 A. M.	

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
FRANCE, THOMPSON..........Friday, July 24, at 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Cuba, Wednesday, July 22	*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 19
Abyssinia, Wed'day, July 29	Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 22
*Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 5	*Bothina, Wed'day, Aug. 26
China, Saturday, Aug. 8	Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 29
Calabria, Wed'y, Aug. 12	Abyssinia, Wed., Sept. 2

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC..............SATURDAY, July 25, at 2 P. M.
REPUBLIC.............SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC................SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.
BRITANNIC...........SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 8 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

GLAMORGAN..........................July 18
PEMBROKE............................Aug. 5

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin....................$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..................$55 currency
Steerage.........................$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff............$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.
For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents.
No. 17 Broadway.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, July 28.
LESSING, Capt. TOOSBUY, Aug. 11.
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE, HELIARD................Saturday...Aug. 8
PEREIRE, SURMONT...................Saturday...Aug. 22
WASHINGTON, LACHESNEZ..........Saturday...Sept. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. JONES..............July 28, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD...............Aug. 4, 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..................Aug. 18, 9 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH................Aug. 25, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. BEDDOE..........Sept. 1, 9:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, July 25, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND........Saturday, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..............Saturday, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL........Saturday, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN........Saturday, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship KRONPRINZ, F. W., Capt. O. HEIMBRUCH, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 22, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship ODER, Capt. KR. OTERENDORP, on SATURDAY, July 25.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin....................$100 and $120
Second cabin..............................60
Steerage......................................30

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, July 28.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, Aug. 4.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Aug. 11.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line,
Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).........................July 30
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana via Nassau)...............Aug. 6
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico)...................................Aug. 8
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)...........................Aug. 13

For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:
CITY OF PANAMA, Capt. C. C. LIMA, July 25, at 12 noon. Freight and way passengers only.
ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. GRAY, Aug. 1, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:
ALASKA.......................................July 25
COLORADO..................................Aug. 8
and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:

From Hong Kong..June 24	From Yokohama...July 3
From Hong Kong..July 8	From Yokohama...July 17
From Hong Kong..July 22	From Yokohama...July 31

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden, for San Francisco, as above, on or about Aug. 10, 1874.
Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.
The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Sept. 10.
For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent,
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 25, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, July 29, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 1, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia,
C. D. OWENS, No. 409 Broadway.
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, July 25.
COLUMBIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, July 29.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
For HAYTI, CURACOA, AND VENEZUELA.
ATLAS..........................
For JAMAICA, JACMEL, AND SAVANILLA.
ANDES..........................July 31
For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, AND CARTHAGENA.
ETNA............................Aug. 15
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Aug. 24, at 10 A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO.—EMIGRATION AND foreign exchange office, No. 86 South st., New-York. Bills of exchange and drafts for any amount, from £1 upward, issued at the lowest rates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; 3d av. and 125th st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.
HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent,
O C. S. B. Company.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.

Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M. DAY LINE TO BOSTON.
Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d street, East River, 1 P. M.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Parlor cars are run by this line from Stonington to White Mountains without change.

SEA BIRD.

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 25th..12:30 P.M.	Saturday, 25th....4:30 P.M.
Sunday, 26th.......7:00 A.M.	Sunday, 26th.......3:30 P.M.
Monday, 27th.......3:00 P.M.	Monday, 27th.......6:30 A.M.
Tuesday, 28th......3:00 P.M.	Tuesday, 28th......6:45 A.M.
Wednesday, 29th 3:30 P.M.	Wednesday, 29th.6:45 A.M.
Thursday, 30th. 4:00 P.M.	Thursday, 30th...7:00 A.M.

HELEN.

Between New-York (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 23d....3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 23d....9:00 A. M.
Friday, 24th.......3:00 P. M.	Friday, 24th......9:30 A. M.
Saturday, 25th...3:30 P. M.	Saturday, 25th...6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 28th....8:00 A. M.	Monday, 27th.....3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 29th.8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 28th....3:00 P. M.
	Wednesday, 29th.3:00 P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at College Point, Great Neck, City Island, Sands Point, and Glenwood.—Steamer SEAWANAKA will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) every SUNDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.; 9th st. at 9:05, and 33d st., at 9:15, returning to the City about 6 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY—SUNDAY EVENING BOAT, Citizens' Line steamer, leaves Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy st., every SUNDAY, at 6 P. M., connecting with morning trains at Albany and Troy for all points North and West. Passage, $1 50.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzen's, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily at 3:30. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st. daily. (Sundays excepted.) at 6 P. M.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

AHOY! FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.—Every SUNDAY the steamer AMERICUS leaves Peck slip, East River, 8:10 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; West 11th st., North River, 8:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Barclay st., North River, 8:50 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Martin's Dock, near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:15 A. M. and 1:40 P. M. Fare 50 cents. Excursion tickets, 80 cents.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P.M.
For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A.M. and 9:35 P.M. daily, 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R.,
No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

ERIE RAILWAY,
No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,
No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND. —SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after July 17, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D., as follows: 8:30 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue and intermediate stations, connecting at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway Beach, and at Babylon with boat for Fire Island, and at Patchogue with stage for Bellport and Fire Place. 10:30 A. M.—Islip Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 1:30 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 4 P. M.—Patchogue Express, stopping at Jamaica, Rockville Centre, South Oyster Bay, and Amityville, and all stations east except Breslau and Babylon. 4:15 P. M.—Babylon and Fire Island Express direct. 5 P. M.—Patchogue Accommodation, stopping at all stations, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 6 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. 7 P. M.—Merrick Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. Boats leave Roosevelt st., New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time at South 8th st. Boats leave Grand st., New-York, fifteen minutes before leaving time. SUNDAY TRAINS leaving Bushwick Avenue Depot: 9 A. M.—Sunday Milk, for Patchogue, stopping at all stations (Hempstead and Rockaway.) 10:30 A. M.—Sunday Rockaway Accommodation. 1:30 P. M.—Sunday Rockaway and Hempstead Accommodation. 3 P. M.—Sunday Babylon Accommodation. R. WHITE,
Master of Transportation.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 28, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
9:00 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 40 minutes.
10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SIDE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M., and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island. I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

MACHINERY.

EMPIRE WOOD-SPLITTER.
THE BEST KINDLING-WOOD SPLITTER IN THE WORLD.
Splits the hardest wood as readily as the softest.
Send for illustrated circular.
WM. L. WILLIAMS, No. 154 East 25th st., near 3d av.

INSTRUCTION.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circulars, address
HENRY W. SIGLAR, M. A., (Yale,) } Principals.
JOHN MACNIE, M. A., (Yale,)

M. C. MITCHELL'S
FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
WEST TISBURY,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD, MASS.
Send for circular.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.
The School and College Directory contains valuable information concerning schools. Compiled expressly as a guide for the use of Parents. Sent free.
T. C. PINCKNEY, Bennett Building, New-York.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select Boarding-school for Boys, at Sing Sing on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department. Riding-school, with well-trained Horses, Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MERVIEW FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND German Home Academy for Young Ladies (number limited) and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island. Terms moderate. Location healthy and delightful. Principal, Miss ADELAIDE GANNON, assisted in the Musical Department by Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianist from London.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH PROTestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies' No. 36 East 35th st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTItute, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

REMOVAL.—THE CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR boys and young gentlemen, now at Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th st., will remove next September to its new building, West 59th st., on Central Park, near 6th av. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO County, N. Y., (Established 1849.)—For both sexes; reopens Aug. 31; thorough discipline and instruction; pupils in the family of the principal. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The next school year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For Catalogue, with terms, references, &c., address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL HIGH School, Lawrenceville, N. J.—One of the best established and most successful boarding schools in the country; boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Send for a catalogue.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, languages, and music. Reopens Sep. 16. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.
IRVING INSTITUTE, for boys and young gentlemen. Session opens Sept. 14. For circulars address ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y. —The Fall session opens Aug. 12; safe and pleasant home; superior advantages in solid branches, music, and art. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

BETHLEHEM HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Rev. A. RONDTHALER, Principal.
Until Aug. 14 apply to G. W. PERKINS, A. M., No. 37 Broad st., Bethlehem, Penn.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Widely known for its rare advantages for literary and art culture, and the beauty of its location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWery; up-town college No. 1,275 Broadway, corner 34th.—Vacation pupils advanced to higher classes; 24 writing lessons, $2 50; open all Summer.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, CONN.—A Select School for boys, $250. Personal teaching and attention.
Fall term opens Sept. 7. Correspondence invited.
T. PATTISON, Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRIStown, N. J.—A first-class school for thirty boarding pupils. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGH KEEPSIE N. Y., resumes work Sept. 10.
Et nunc amoto quæramus seria ludo.

$360 PER YEAR, NO EXTRAS.—SUPERIOR advantages, Amenia (N. Y.) Seminary.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $273. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER OF EXPERIENCE WISHES A position to teach English, mathematics, drawing and music; Latin or French if required. Miss C. Lane, No. 15 West 129th st.

EXCURSIONS.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TO BRICKSBURG,
TUESDAY, JULY 28,
on Long Branch steamers to Sandy Hook; railroad along the sea shore and Shrewsbury River to Long Branch, Shark River, Marlpits, and Bricksburg.
SPLENDID VIEWS
in great variety, and sea air.
Boats will leave Rector street, Pier No. 8 North River, at 9:40 A. M., and return by 7 P. M. same day.
Tickets good for two days if countersigned by R. Campbell.
Tickets sold on board at $1 50 the round trip.

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.—On MONDAY, July 27, the large Sound steam-boat AMERICUS will make two extra excursions to Rockaway, leaving as follows:
West 11th st., 8:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Barclay st., North River, 8:50 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
Pier No. 27 East River, 9:15 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Martin's Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.
Fare, 35c.; excursion tickets, 50c.
Returning, leave Rockaway at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY Side Steamers from Spring st.—Sundays at 9, 10, and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d st. and 34th st. ten and fifteen minutes later. Daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15, and 7:15 P. M. 30c. round trip.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMboat WILLIAM COOK, (accommodations for 2,500 passengers,) can be chartered. A. B. VALENTINE, No. 41 Jay st., New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.
THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, AT moderate wages for families, hotels, boarding-houses, and others who want German, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swedish, American, and good colored help, for City and country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store. Also, good situations ready immediately.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid, or to take care of children and teach them, or to do light house-work in a private family. Address M. J. T., No. 181 Eagle st., Greenpoint.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NORTH GERMAN GIRL; in City or country, to do general house-work; is very willing; twenty-two months' references. Call at No. 93 Houston st., near Bowery.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, a place as monthly nurse, or would nurse an invalid lady, or would take a house-keeper's place in a small family; has had long experience in all. Apply at No. 450 West 19th st., Room No. 3, first floor.

MALES.

COOK.—BY A COLORED MAN AS FIRST CLASS cook; thoroughly understands his business; no objections to go to the country; good references. Call or address T. J., No. 577 Baltic st., Brooklyn.

GARDENER, COACHMAN, AND USEFUL Man.—By a Scotch Protestant single man, aged twenty-six years, who is a good gardener, also a good driver and groom, and can milk, care cattle, and do general work about a place; three years' recommendation. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.—A YOUNG man having seven years' experience in laces and embroideries, desires a permanent situation in a wholesale house with chance of promotion; moderate salary expected; best of references as to capability, &c., from present employers. Address EDWARDS, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A.—WE HAVE ABOUT TWENTY-FIVE CARriages that we must sell before the 1st of August. We are moving our business to the factory, No 1,505 Broadway, and we have not the room for them; the best chance ever offered to obtain a good, honest carriage cheap. JAMES S. KEAL, KEAL & CO.,
Broadway, near 44th st.

A.—WE CLOSE UP THE REPOSITORY AND move our business to our factory, No. 1,505 Broadway, on the last day of this month. We have thirty carriages of different styles that must be sold. Now is the time to buy cheap.
JAMES S. KEAL & CO.,
Broadway, near 44th st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—GENTLEMAN'S TURNOUT; horse seven years old, fifteen and a half hands, warranted sound and kind; top buggy and harness nearly new, made to order. No. 33 East 12th st., private stable.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STURTEVANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.
Newly furnished, and provided with elevators and all modern improvements. Six brown-stone houses on 29th st. have lately been added to the hotel.
NEAR PLACES OF AMUSEMENT AND DEPOTS.
TERMS, $4 PER DAY.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

5TH AV., NO. 341.
MRS. SEAVER.
The above-mentioned house is in process of thorough renovation and refurnishing, and will soon be in readiness for the reception of families and gentlemen, without board.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A NICELY furnished back parlor to let without board, conveniently located in the Ninth Ward; a desirable room for a quiet single gentleman. Address D. P., Box No. 118 *Times* Office, giving address, and where an interview may be had.

NO. 56 EAST 9TH ST., A FEW DOORS WEST of Broadway.—Newly-furnished apartments, en suite or separate; reception-room, with bedroom adjoining; every first-class convenience; breakfast if desired; Summer prices.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH AND WITHOUT board, all locations and prices; particulars without charge. New-York Boarders' Directory, GENUNG & CO., No. 1,193 Broadway. Open evenings.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST.—WITH BOARD, A few doors west of 5th av., handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen. Transient parties taken at Summer prices.

TWENTY-FIRST ST., NO. 53, EAST.—Elegant rooms, with first-class board; parties accommodated permanently or transiently; references exchanged.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE parties at Summer prices; arrangements can now be made for the Winter, with or without private table.

LARGE, AIRY ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board; ample closet room; bath, &c., adjoining; references. No. 38 East 20th st.

NO. 299 HENRY ST., NEAR SCAMMEL.—TWO gentlemen boarders wanted in a private family; terms, $5 50 per week.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITHOUT board; references. No. 109 West 16th st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN,
OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.,
is open for guests.
BOARD, $3 PER DAY.
A liberal arrangement made with
PERMANENT FAMILIES and TRAVELING AGENTS.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

D. P. PETERS IS NO LONGER MANAGER, OR IN in any manner connected with or employed at the Hotel Fenimore, and all persons are notified that he has no authority to contract any debts or do any act for said hotel. JAMES BUNYAN,
Proprietor Hotel Fenimore.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL.
Catskill, N. Y.,
Will open on the 13th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address
JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

BLOCK ISLAND.—OCEAN VIEW HOTEL; NEW and first-class; fifteen miles from Point Judith, with fishing, boating, and surf-bathing; terms, $3 per day, or $12 to $15 per week; conveyances by sail from Stonington, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 10 A. M.; from Newport, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 A. M.; steamer from Providence, Tuesday and Friday at 9 A. M., calling at Newport.
NICHOLAS BALL, Proprietor.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. —No water cure, "Paradise of America," Jenny Lind. Cool mountain air, perfect drainage, beautiful shade, billiards, bowling, driving, music, a lively season, and all attractions for families and transient guests at low rates. Carriages to Mill River and elsewhere. Secure rooms by letter or telegraph in advance. Send stamp for "Tourists' Guide."

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL
is now open.
EDWARD COZZENS, Proprietor.

BRIGHTON HOUSE, ON THE BEACH AT Perth Amboy, N. J.; nine trains by Whitehall st. Fare, 25 cents. Groves, lawns, fruit-trees, bathing, fishing, rowing, sailing, drives, billiards, bowling, croquet, foot-ball; music and dancing every evening.
Medical advice gratis by an experienced physician. Terms low.
H. B. KENT, M. D., Proprietor.

TWO OR THREE SMALL FAMILIES DEsiring superior accommodations can obtain large airy rooms and good board in a private family located near the water, at Catskill; fine river and mountain view, spacious grounds, good boating, fishing, stabling for horses, &c.; references exchanged. Address Box No. 70, Catskill.

BELMONT HALL,
New-Brighton, Staten Island.
Fronts the bay near landing; thirty minutes from Whitehall st.; first-class appointments; moderate rates.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL,
NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.
Only twenty-five minutes from New-York.
DE CAMP & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

"LODER MANSION."
Fine suite of rooms to let for balance of the season; fifty minutes from City by New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For particulars address P. B. ROBINSON, Loder Mansion, Rye, N. Y.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—GRANDVIEW House, delightfully situated on the Watnong Mountain, fifteen minutes' drive from depot; location unsurpassed for purity of atmosphere, picturesque drives, and all the attractions of country living; excellent stabling. Apply at No. 45 5th av., or on the premises.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL REsort for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

LAURELTON HALL, COLD SPRING HARBOR, Long Island.—Handsomely located; good boating, bathing, and fishing; elegant drives; stables attached; rooms, en suite or single; all modern improvements; water, gas, &c. Address JOHN R. TERRY, Laurelton, Long Island, or No. 108 Wall st.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LIMITED NUMBER OF persons desiring board in the country can be accommodated by applying to the undersigned at Prattsville, N. Y. The place is easy of access by rail, only four miles from the Moverville Depot, on the N. Y., K. and S. Railroad, and is one of the most beautiful villages among the Catskills. The house is pleasantly situated nearly in the centre of the village, and no pains will be spared to make it a desirable boarding place. Best of City references given if desired. For terms, &c., address M. G. MARSH,
Prattsville, Greene County, N. Y.

AMONG THE CATSKILLS.—GOOD AND abundant country fare, with comfortable rooms, in charming locality, among mountain peaks; beautiful drives to Kauterskill Falls, Clove, &c.; daily mails. Terms $6 per week for adults. Reference—James Campbell, No. 63 William st., New-York. Address Mrs. MARTHA BLOODGOOD, Union Society Post Office, Greene County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—CATSKILL MOUNTAINS—Farm-house, ten miles from landing; rooms large and airy; grounds shady; plenty fruit, vegetables, and milk; terms, $7 per week; references.
C. S. WEAVER,
Nos. 39 and 41 West Broadway,
Or address J. B. EDGERLY,
Cairo, Greene County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ORANGE MOUNTAIN, N. J., four miles from depot, on a farm; large rooms, high and thoroughly ventilated, with abundance of shade; terms, $8 per week, children half price; references exchanged. For particulars, inquire at No. 47 Vesey st., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., or address Box No. 453 Orange Post Office.

LONG BRANCH.—DESIRABLE ACCOMMODAtions at a private cottage, about five minutes' walk from the ocean; house surrounded by handsome shade-trees and lawn. Apply to Mr. E. W. CLARKE, Real Estate Agent, Long Branch, or address C. C. B., Long Branch.

A FEW FAMILIES CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with board yet, at the Mountain View House, at $7 per week; on high ground; plenty of shade, milk, fruit, and vegetables. Address MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSE, Freehold, Greene County, N. Y.

PRIVATE BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—LOcation, rooms, and table first class; terms moderate. Apply to S. S. MANGAM, No. 39 Nassau st., Room No. 11½, or address Box No. 166 Fishkill Landing.

LEBANON COTTAGE, CORNWALL, ON Hudson, finely located—Few pleasant rooms; good board on high ground; always a breeze; terms low. Inquire at No. 48 West 15th st.

TWO OR THREE FAMILIES (ADULTS) CAN secure elegant rooms, with generous board, at one of the most beautiful places in Tarrytown. Address Lock Box Y.

TWO VACANT ROOMS, WITH FIRST-CLASS board, at the Ridgedale House, Madison, N. J

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK

P. T. BARNUM'S
GREAT
ROMAN HIPPODROME
IN NEW-YORK!
OPEN IN BOSTON AUGUST 3.

POSITIVELY POSITIVELY
POSITIVELY POSITIVELY
POSITIVELY POSITIVELY
LAST WEEK.
LAST WEEK.
LAST WEEK.

THE GREAT ROMAN CHARIOT RACES.
THE GREAT ROMAN CHARIOT RACES.
THE GREAT ROMAN CHARIOT RACES.

ALL THE ROMAN STANDING RACES.
ALL THE ROMAN STANDING RACES.
ALL THE ROMAN STANDING RACES.

ALL THE BRILLIANT FLAT RACES.
ALL THE BRILLIANT FLAT RACES.
ALL THE BRILLIANT FLAT RACES.

ALL THE EXCITING JOCKEY RACES.
ALL THE EXCITING JOCKEY RACES.
ALL THE EXCITING JOCKEY RACES.

ALL THE ELEPHANT & CAMEL RACES.
ALL THE ELEPHANT & CAMEL RACES.
ALL THE ELEPHANT & CAMEL RACES.

ALL THE PONY AND MONKEY RACES.
ALL THE PONY AND MONKEY RACES.
ALL THE PONY AND MONKEY RACES.

ALL THE LANCASHIRE RACES.
ALL THE LANCASHIRE RACES.
ALL THE LANCASHIRE RACES.

ALL THE DARING LADY RIDERS.
ALL THE DARING LADY RIDERS.
ALL THE DARING LADY RIDERS.

THE GREAT DONNYBROOK FAIR.
THE GREAT DONNYBROOK FAIR.
THE GREAT DONNYBROOK FAIR.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED MENAGERIE.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED MENAGERIE.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED MENAGERIE.

M'LLE. VICTORIA, AERIAL QUEEN.
M'LLE. VICTORIA, AERIAL QUEEN.
M'LLE. VICTORIA, AERIAL QUEEN.

EACH AND ALL GIVEN IN FULL.
EACH AND ALL GIVEN IN FULL.
EACH AND ALL GIVEN IN FULL.

EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

DOORS OPEN AT 1:30 AND 7.
DOORS OPEN AT 1:30 AND 7.
DOORS OPEN AT 1:30 AND 7.

GRAND EXHIBITION AT 2:30 AND 8.
GRAND EXHIBITION AT 2:30 AND 8.
GRAND EXHIBITION AT 2:30 AND 8.

PROF. W. H. DONALDSON,

The scientific Aeronaut of the age, will make his SECOND GRAND PRESS ASCENSION from the Hippodrome TUESDAY AFTERNOON, July 28, immediately after the close of the brilliant races upon the GRAND COURSE. As this prolonged trip is to be undertaken purely in the interest of science, Prof. Donaldson will be supplied with all the necessary instruments for ascertaining altitudes, currents, temperature, &c., and will be accompanied by several representatives of the New-York City Press. It is proposed to make this the longest aerial voyage upon record, and a full and detailed report will be published.

MR. C. N. PAYN, PEDESTRIAN, ACCEPTING MR. BARNUM'S PROFFER FOR THE FREE USE OF THE WALKING COURSE INSIDE THE INNER INCLOSURE OF THE HIPPODROME, WILL, AT 9 O'CLOCK WEDNESDAY EVENING, COMMENCE HIS GREAT FEAT OF WALKING 115 MILES IN 24 HOURS.

LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK

COLOSSEUM. SUMMER SEASON, 50 CENTS.
OLD LONDON BY DAY.
Open Daily from 10 till dusk.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway.
JAMES T. GRISWOLD,
Auctioneer.
Storage and Auction House, No. 12 Washington place, opposite No. 716 Broadway.
Furniture, &c., stored at moderate rates, and sales made at public or private sale.
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE:
Plantations in Virginia and Georgia, land by the acre or lots on Staten Island, lots in New-York, Brooklyn, and suburbs.
TO LEASE:
For a term of years, lots on 5th av. and 109th st., and in different parts of the City; also, in Brooklyn, facing Prospect Park.
Houses, stores, lofts, and offices to let or lease.

FOR SALE IN TWENTY-THIRD WARD—An eight-room cottage, with modern improvements, on easy terms; situate on high ground in first-class neighborhood; convenient to horse or steam cars. Inquire of JAMES L. PARSHALL, on Washington av., corner of 167th st., Morrisania.

FOR SALE—TWENTY LOTS, WITH 220 FEET OF bulkhead built; eighteen feet of water at low tide; 250 feet of slips; foot of 113th and 114th sts., Harlem River, suitable for any business. Apply to
WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP.—NO. 18 East, No. 11 West 57th; No. 1 East 53d; No. 18 West 53d; No. 17 East 48th; 5th av., Nos. 614, 675, 781. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE—TWO SECOND MORTGAGES ON brown stone property in Harlem; amount $1,500 each; six months to run. AGENT, No. 466 Canal st. A discount of fifteen per cent. allowed.

FOR SALE AT HARLEM—SMALL BROWNstone houses on 123d st., near 5th av., Nos. 9 and 11. Inquire of J. M. FIELDER, No. 102 East 111th st.; terms to suit.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO THOSE ABOUT TO MARRY AND KEEP HOUSE.—A handsome two-story and basement brick and frame house, within five minutes' walk of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, eighteen minutes' walk of Hamilton Ferry, and twenty-five minutes' ride of Fulton Ferry; has parlors, three bedrooms, store-room, cellar, dining-room, water-closet, gas and water, and a pretty flower garden; willing to sell house and furniture complete for $2,000 cash and the rest by installments of $100 per quarter. Address COMFORTABLE HOME, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BEST LOTS IN FLUSHING
ON $10 MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
MONEY LOANED TO THOSE DESIRING TO BUILD.

Don't buy anywhere else when you can get in a first-class locality for half the money; only six miles from this City; 120 trains daily; fare 10½ cents over railroad and ferry. Excellent schools and churches of every denomination, gas-lamps, sewerage, water in pipes, flagged sidewalks, and good society. All the comforts and luxuries of city life for what you now pay for rent. It costs nothing to examine.
FREE EXCURSIONS FOUR TIMES DAILY.
Ladies shown every courtesy.
Maps and free tickets at
BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK'S,
REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS,
No 355 3d av., corner 26th st.

FOR SALE.—A RARE CHANCE.—A VALUABLE corner property, containing about three lots, having a heavy stone foundation capable of sustaining an iron building, situated in Jersey City, fronting on passenger depot of Pennsylvania Railroad, one block from principal street and ferries, and two lots, 25x100 each, adjoining same, will be sold on easy terms to close an estate; also other lots equally as convenient and desirable. The location cannot be surpassed for business purposes. For particulars address EXECUTOR, Box No. 267 Jersey City Post Office.

WILL BE SOLD FOR HALF ITS COST four years ago to build, and will well repay examination, well built very desirable frame house; improvements; lot, 50x112; half hour in New-Jersey, near depot, best part pleasant and convenient village of Fairview; rental will pay nearly fifteen per cent.; must positively be sold, and is a very great bargain; $2,500. Owner No. 238 West 44th st., before 11 and after 6, or HALL & VREELAND, No. 7 Murray st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT PLACE OF TWELVE acres on North Shore Staten Island; high ground, picturesque, and healthy.
J. MATHEWSON & SON, No. 4 Pine st.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS OF OBTAINING permanent lodgings—say one or two rooms—in house occupied by a private family; location, 19th to 26th sts., between 4th and 6th avs. Address Post Office Box No. 4,987.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife in a strictly private family where there are no other boarders; terms must be reasonable; references. Address HOME, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LEASE—AS A RESIDENCE, OR FOR BUSINESS purposes, No. 25 East 20th st., two doors from Broadway; $225 per month.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
The PRESS and the PUBLIC having indorsed Mr. GAYLER'S new play,
WITH THE TIDE,
and
Miss KATE MAYHEW,
a great and pronounced success, and as "the best Summer entertainment ever given in the City,"
WITH THE TIDE
will be repeated
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
and on SATURDAY MATINEE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY, at 2 and 8 P. M.

EVENING AT 8.	AFTERNOON AT 2.
Mr. LOUIS ALDRICH, Miss SOPHIE MILES, and entire Company in the drama of THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.	Production of the new sensation, entitled, THE DEAD WITNESS, and Sheldon's pantomime the FROLICS OF A CLOWN.

In preparation, THE SEA OF ICE.

JONES' WOOD COLOSSEUM,
Entrance on East-side Boulevard, above 66th st.
SUNDAY, JULY 26, 1874,
TENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT
by
DOWNING'S
UNRIVALED NINTH REGIMENT BAND.
An excellent programme, and solos by the principal ARTISTS OF THE BAND.
CONCERT commencing at 3 P. M.
TICKETS, 25 CENTS; LADIES FREE.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, July 26, at 8,
THEODORE THOMAS'
ELEVENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
when a very brilliant and attractive programme will be performed.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
Private boxes $1 and $2, according to location.

NIBLO'S THEATRE. CHAS. R. THORNE, Manager
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE, the new American extravaganza of
EVANGELINE, THE BELLE OF ACADIA!
Cast with a double company. Music original. Scenery all new. See programmes for songs, duets, trios, quartets, choruses.

BOWERY THEATRE.
MONDAY, July 27,
WALLACE, THE HERO OF SCOTLAND.
THE IDIOT WITNESS.
LIMERICK BOY.

AIRS FROM BALFE'S NEW OPERA,
THE TALISMAN.
"Flow'ret, I Kiss Thee," 40c.; "Solemnly, softly," 40c.; "Rose Song," 40c.; "Rose Song," duet, 40c.; "Oh! Who Shall Sing the Rapture," 50c.; "On, Valiant Squires," war song, 40c.; "Weary Hours," duet, 40c.; "On Balmy Wing," 40c.; "Beneath a Portal," 50c.; "The Ladye Eveline," 50c.; "Keep the Ring," 80c.; "Radiant Splendors," 40c. Copies mailed free of postage. WM. A. POND & CO., Publishers, No. 547 Broadway, New-York. (Branch store, No. 39 Union square.)

PEALE'S COURT OF DEATH.
OPEN DAY and EVENING at LEAVITT ART GALLERY, corner Broadway and 12th st. Admission, 25 cents.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, }
No. 38 CHURCH ST., MOBILE, Ala., July 2, 1874. }
PROPOSALS
For dredging 10,000 cubic yards, more or less, through the bar at the mouth of the harbor of Cedar Keys, Fla., will be received at this office, until noon, Aug. 22, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter.
Printed blank forms of proposals and guaranty specifications, instructions to bidders, and any desired information, can be had on application to this office.
A. N. DAMRELL,
Captain of Engineers, United States Army.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 10 o'clock A. M., July 31, 1874, as follows:
For altering building No. 125 Mercer st.
For erection of a building on lots Nos. 130 and 132 Amity st.
For building a steam fire-propeller.
For 15,000 feet of rubber hose, with Allen's patent couplings attached.
For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD-STORY UNION }
BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES ST., }
BALTIMORE, Md., July 21, 1874. }
PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING IN THE CAPE Fear River, N. C., will be received until noon of Aug. 10, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter.
Blank forms, specifications, &c., can be had on application at this office. WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, Auctioneers,
NO. 3 PINE ST., WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
By order Executors of JOHN A. WILSON, Deceased, on
WEDNESDAY, JULY 29,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES, ON ARRIVAL OF SPECIAL TRAIN FROM NEW-YORK,
800 VERY VALUABLE LOTS IN
ELIZABETH, N. J.

THIS SPLENDID PROPERTY is laid out with great care; avenues are paved, curbed, and guttered; all assessments paid; surrounding improvements the best. THE LOTS front on the NEWARK BOULEVARD every lot available for immediate use; eighty-five trains to New-York daily. Luncheon before the sale.
70 PER CENT. CAN REMAIN ON MORTGAGE FOR THREE YEARS.
Trains leave foot of Cortlandt st. at 11 o'clock, making stoppage at Newark.
For maps, railroad passes, apply to
LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 3 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,
New and Second-hand, *of* First-class Makers, including Waters, *will be sold at* Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City or Country, during this month, *by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos and Organs. A SPECIALTY: Pianos *and* Organs to let until *the* rent money pays *the* price *of the* Instrument. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A large discount *to* Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

PIANOS, IN LARGE VARIETY, BOTH NEW and second hand, to rent; also to rent with privilege of applying rent to purchase.
WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.

THE OLD PIANO HOUSE OF LIGHTE & ERNST offer special inducements now for cash, and on easy monthly payments, at their warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st.; also, pianos to let.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE.
A young man of respectability and good business qualifications, can have a situation as accountant in an organized company by either investing $5,000 in the Company's stock, or, if preferred, can have position and amount secured by a responsible party.
Address B. V. B. & P. CO.,
Box No. 1,065 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A WELL ESTABLISHed house; must be a thorough man of business with good connections and a fair amount of capital; communicate in the fullest manner; all letters will be regarded as strictly confidential. Address X., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

A GREAT CHANCE.—STOCK, FIXTURES, AND good will of an old-established confectionery, ice-cream, and toy business, now doing well; will be sold at a bargain, owner having other business on hand. Apply on premises, No. 511 2d av., near 28th st.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.
FURNITURE SALES IN BROOKLYN.
BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO.

MONDAY, July 27, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 133 Monroe st., near Bedford av., handsome rosewood piano, library book-cases, desk, billiard-table, Willcox & Gibbs sewing-machine, with a large and general assortment of furniture in good order.

TUESDAY, July 28, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 548 State st., near Flatbush av., walnut parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture, carpets, mattresses, fine engravings, plated-ware, kitchen utensils, all new in May.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell
25,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL
at public auction on WEDNESDAY, July 29, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS
for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at
B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH WATER AND wine cooler, is the best food and ice keeper. Send for book. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d st.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

SHOOTS HIMSELF THROUGH THE HEART.

WHAT A FOOLISH MAN WILL DO FOR A FAITHLESS WOMAN — THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

Coroner Kessler held an inquest yesterday in the case of Henry W. Wagner, aged forty-nine years, who committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart at No. 35 First avenue, on Thursday evening last. Peter Weirick, of No. 517 First street, testified that he knew the deceased for a long time, but never knew him to be subject to fits of insanity.

The deceased left a letter for this witness in which he requests him to take charge of his effects, and instructs him how to dispose of them. In the letter he states his intention of committing suicide.

Several witnesses were examined, but nothing of importance was elicited. The following letter to a young lady who, it is said, had jilted him, was found among his effects, and was read to the jury:

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1874.

To my Love:

Dear love and sweetest, what shall I write to you? When you receive these lines everything will be atoned for. Whatever my sins may have been against you, that will atone for all. Very bitter self-reproaches have I made to myself for having acted in this manner toward you, but I would rather the whole world should call me vagabond before I would become the laughing stock of your family, and especially of Mr. F. D. You dare not find any faults—any complaints. The programme is improving. The first one to poison; the second acts more like a man—shoots himself; the third one is somewhat more determined, he will hang himself. This is represented as being the most complete death. I will not try it. And after all comes the expected millennium. Now L. if you should see me once more I would ask you in the same manner that you did formerly by letters. You promised to shed the last drop of your heart's blood for me. I will do this in the next moment for you. I intended to shoot myself through the heart, and you dare not show me a light; much rather would I drive a ball through my crazy brain. I would be sure to make you believe in me. Go and see your sacrifice. The heart of the betrayer and the betrayed has been well understood. Satisfy yourself if you have courage to do so, and if you feel yourself to be innocent. As long as I am capable of keeping an account of the tears that I shed, I shall do so to inform you of the amount in the aggregate. But never mind, I keep shedding them, and they keep running, and all for you. When you receive this you will no doubt laugh, and ask why the fool shot himself. You are a loss to me. Without you life has no charms and no value. I have given other reasons to the world; notwithstanding that you have betrayed me thousands of times my last breath shall breathe your sweet name. If you only knew how happy and content I feel at this moment, when I am standing before the gates of death, where I have neither the trouble nor annoyance that I have had of late. My poor, poor child. I have tried to relieve myself of all trouble and annoyance, but when I am about to succeed you appear before me at the last moment. The revolver, my last friend, which I have carried with honor for many years, lies now before me on the same table on which I write this letter. You will see that I am no coward from my writing. My hand is as steady now as in my most happy days when I deemed I was beloved by you. I could add plenty more, but it would not affect the final result. You can curse me as much as you please, or say that I was the greatest vagabond the sun ever shone on, but only remember me. F. D. could not then move me, even if you had betrayed me. They persuaded me to show them your letters. Be happy, my dear, sweet, and beloved L—, and may you never have cause to regret the manner in which you have treated me. I hope you have your satisfaction. The fool's play is ended, and the curtain drops. Live long, live happy, and remember Yours,

HENRY WAGNER.

The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to his death by suicide, by shooting himself through the heart, at No. 35 First avenue, on the 14th inst., the cause for the act being unrequited love.

EXCISE TOPICS.

The annual canvass of the City by the Excise Inspectors was continued during the past week. Inspector Hunt, of the Sixth District, reported yesterday thirty-two liquor-stores closed in the Twelfth Precinct, eight in the Thirty-second Precinct, and six in the Thirtieth Precinct, making a total of forty-six in the district. The whole number closed or removed in the City during the past year is reported at about 1,000, and many of those remaining open are said to be dragging out but a miserable existence, when compared with the business of former years. A canvass of the First District for the purpose of ascertaining the number of disreputable houses selling liquors without license, was also made last week by the Inspector of that district. The following places were reported to the board: Nos. 556, 582, 626, and 632 Broadway; No. 82 Prince street; No. 2 New Chambers street; Nos. 456 and 454 Pearl street; Nos. 95, 98, and 83 James street; No. 10 North William street, No. 59 New Bowery, and seventeen concert saloons in Chatham street, situated between Nos. 107 and 192. A list of these places has been transmitted to the Police Board.

Notwithstanding the untiring efforts of the Excise Board to effect a speedy trial of the indicted liquor dealers, the Liquor-dealers' Protective Association, through its counsel—Ex-Judge Cardozo, Ex-Mayor Hall, Ex-Corporation Counsel O'Gorman, Mr. Charles Spencer, and United States Commissioner Davenport—has had the trials postponed until September. In the meantime, however, many of the indicted dealers, fearing the result of the test, are coming in voluntarialy and paying the fees.

The following is a statement of the business transacted by the Excise Board during the week ending Saturday: Monday, July 20, fourteen applications, amount received, $770; Tuesday, eight applications, amount $530; Wednesday, four applications, amount $330; Thursday, twelve applications, amount $400; Friday, nine applications, amount $620; Saturday, four applications, amount $150; total number of applications, fifty-one; total amount, $2,800; total number of applications from May 1 to date, 1,849; total amount, $132,243 30. The number of licenses granted last week was 111.

THE CHAIN GANG.

The following is a list of the names, crimes, and sentences of the prisoners removed from the Tombs during the past week, and conveyed to Sing Sing by Deputy Sheriffs Daly and Coughlin: Chas. Schalle, receiver of stolen goods, three years; Wm. Sullivan, petit larceny from person, two years and six months; Charles Woods, burglary, three years and six months; James Supple, burglary, two years and six months; Mary Kelly, grand larceny, two years and six months; Margaret Cavoron, grand larceny, two years and six months; William G. Blair, grand larceny, five years; Charles Cassidy, petit larceny from person, one year and six months; George Dougherty, grand larceny, two years and six months; Chas. Williams, grand larceny, four years; Daniel O'Connell, carrying concealed weapons, one year; Georgiana Carr, grand larceny, six years; Annie Donnelly, grand larceny, three years; Hugo Lensfield, grand larceny, two years; Granville Ely, grand larceny, three years; Patrick Conroy, grand larceny, two years and six months; Wm. Smith, grand larceny, two years and six months; John McKown, burglary, three years and six months; Stephen Flynn, burglary, three years and six months; Henry Thomas, grand larceny, two years and six months; John Purdy, grand larceny, two years and six months; Herman Holden, grand larceny, one year and six months.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

The suit of William W. Proctor against Samuel W. Lapsley, now on trial in the Supreme Court, Kings County, in which the plaintiff alleges the seduction of his wife by the defendant, and lays his damages at $50,000, excites much interest in Brooklyn. From the complaint it appears that the plaintiff was married to his wife, Louise Proctor, on the 2d of October, 1862, and has lived happily with her ever since; that the defendant is a stock-broker, doing business at No. 74 Broadway; that on or about the 25th of February, 1874, and in a room attached to the above premises, the defendant accomplished the seduction of the plaintiff's wife, and afterward repeated the offense at various times and places between the 25th of February and the 2d of June. Mr. Proctor further alleges that his wife at first resisted the advances of Lapsley, and it was only by inducing her to partake too freely of wine that the defendant was able to effect her ruin. In reply Mr. Lapsley denies all the allegations contained in the complaint, with the exception of the second and third, which refer to certain business transactions with the wife of the plaintiff. The case was brought before the Court yesterday, but, in the absence of the presiding Justice, postponed.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

During the past week the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have arrested and convicted the following offenders: Superintendent T. Caudall and foreman J. Faker, of the Montrose avenue, Brooklyn, car line, for working galled horses, fined $30 by Justice Semler; James Deignan, hack-driver, working a team of sick and sore horses, fined $10; William F. Sinclair, driver on Fourteenth street and Broadway stage line, working a horse with three raw galls under collar, five days and $10 fine; James Cullen, driving a team with raw sores under collars, before a stone truck on Fourth avenue, fined $10. The following arrests were also made and the offenders committed for trial: Washington Williams, for working a dog in a so-called cider press mill, corner of Broadway and Houston street; John Flynn, for driving a horse with sore under saddle; James Clark, for working a team on the Fouth avenue improvement, with raw galls under the collars; Thomas J. Horan, for working a mule before a stone truck with a quitter on the foot; John Earhoff, for clubbing his overloaded horse over the head and eyes; Neal McGoldrich, of Brooklyn, for clubbing a horse to death.

A STRANGER FROM GEORGIA.

E. T. Panil, who resides in Atlanta, Ga., lately visited this City for the purposes of both business and pleasure. On Thursday he was walking quietly along Broadway, when a man accosted him and professed old acquaintanceship. After asking after the "folks" in Georgia, and having several drinks at Mr. Panil's expense, the stranger induced him to enter No. 9 East Fourth street. In about five minutes the man from Georgia had lost over $50 at the banco game. Mr. Panil, who at once realized the game played on him, had the "steerer" arrested. At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, he gave his name as John A. Ollive, and was held in $3,000 bail.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER'S ANSWER.

Mayor Havemeyer was almost invisible yesterday. He was closeted in his office with the amanuensis who copied his answer to Gov. Dix. No person was allowed to enter except Mr. Wendell, the Chief Clerk, and Mr. Beneville his Private Secretary. So anxious was the Mayor to avoid giving any information about the document, that he did not appear, as hitherto, in the outer office, but quietly slipped out by the private door, which is seldom used, and escaped observation. He left the City Hall for his residence at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, taking the draft of the document with him. During most of the day he was engaged in revising it, and it is said that the alterations made in the copy will render it necessary to have another made. In the morning, shortly after he arrived at his office, the Mayor stated that he would probably transmit the document to Gov. Dix, and that a special messenger would take the 3:30 P. M. train for the Governor's country seat on Long Island; but when that hour came he informed his chief clerk that he would not send it before Monday next, and that he would first ascertain where the Governor could be found by his special messenger. The answer, it is said, embraces a history of Mr. Havemeyer's accession to office, and claims that the movement which led to his election deprived Tammany of an opportunity to complete the ruin of this City. It defends the action of Charlick and Gardner in deposing Sheridan, the Tammany Inspector of Election, on the alleged ground that he was a ballot-box stuffer. It contends that the charges against the Street-cleaning Bureau were not proved, and states that the movement to remove the Mayor was originated by Tammany for partisan ends.

A NOVEL CABBAGE SWINDLE.

Superintendent Walling received a letter yesterday through the mail from Vincent Station, Ohio, revealing to him a novel mode of swindling farmers, which smacks greatly of the old sawdust swindle. It appears that some parties calling themselves M. M. Reynal & Co., of No. 86 Amity street, New-York, have advertised extensively in the Western papers that for twenty-five cents they would send an ounce of Alsatian cabbage-seed, which would produce cabbage weighing from forty to sixty pounds per head. Those who were fools enough to send money for the seed of course never received any. The letter referred to is as follows:

VINCENT STATION, Washington County, Ohio, July 15, 1874.

SIR: A certain M. M. Reynal & Co., hailing from No. 86 Amity street, New-York, caused it to be published far and wide in the papers that they would send, prepaid, an ounce of Alsatian cabbage-seed, that would weigh from forty to sixty pounds per head, for twenty-five cents, and completely victimized a number of us as greenhorns. We get their card, but no seed, and they get our money to the tune of thousands and nothing to us. Sir, we desire you to hunt up that firm of swindlers and make them pay $100 fine for their deception of us, one-half for you and the other for us.

Yours. BENONI STAATS.

Mr. Staats also inclosed a postal card which he received instead of the expected seed, and which was written as follows:

In your neighborhood the Alsatian cabbage-seed should be sown about 15th of May on well-manured beds, two and a half feet apart each way, and kept free from weeds. You will have all you desire in the way of Fall and Winter cabbage. M. M. REYNAL & CO.,
No. 86 Amity street, New-York.

Will send seed in time.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction had under consideration yesterday a series of resolutions respecting the reorganization of Bellevue Hospital. They comprise the abolition of the present Board of Management from the 1st of September next, and the appointment of a Medical Board, to consist of Drs. Austin Flint, Alonzo Clarke, —— Loomis, W. B. Eager, J. R. Wood, —— Sands, Stephen Smith, and —— Krockonder. The members of the Medical Board will, as soon as possible, report to the Commissioners such physicians and surgeons for members of the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital as will enable them to appoint from the persons so nominated ten members in addition to those above appointed, so that the Medical Board shall consist of eighteen members. The board shall be subdivided by the Commissioners into three classes. The term of the first class shall be three years, the second class five years, and the third class seven years. Provision is also made regarding the general management and appointments to vacancies which may occur. The resolutions are still under consideration.

AN UNLICENSED AUCTIONEER IN TROUBLE.

Edward Pettenger, an auctioneer doing business with Bogart & Smith, No. 1 North William street, was arrested, yesterday, and brought before Mayor Havemeyer to answer a charge of selling goods without a license. On Friday Mr. Thomas Rogers, of No. 1 Harrison street, complained before the Mayor's Secretary that he had sent a quantity of furniture to the rooms of Bogart & Smith to be sold at auction; that the amount of the sale was $82 61; and that the firm had declined to give up the money, less the usual fees. Mr. Bogert, on being sent for, stated that Pettenger had sold the furniture, and that he knew nothing about the money. The Mayor then caused Pettenger's arrest, and while he was about to make an investigation it was found that the prisoner had not taken out a license, an omission which amounts to a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for a term of three months or a fine of $500, or both. The Mayor committed him for trial, and fixed the bail at $500, Mr. John Temple, a resident of Brooklyn, becoming his bondsman. An effort is to be made to-morrow to recover the money due to Mr. Rogers.

RECEPTION OF THE FIFTH MARYLAND REGIMENT.

On Friday afternoon a committee of the officers of the Seventh Regiment proceeded to Long Branch, where the Fifth Maryland Regiment is encamped, and conferred with the officers of that regiment in relation to a reception to be tendered to the Baltimoreans by the Seventh. The result of the conference was that the Maryland regiment will arrive at Pier No. 8 North River, from Long Branch, on Wednesday at 4:30 P. M., and will be received by the Seventh Regiment, and escorted to the armory over Tompkins Market. A bounteous collation will be provided, and after entertaining the visitors at the armory a moonlight parade of the two regiments will take place, and the Marylanders will be escorted to the foot of Twenty-third street, North River, where the visiting regiment will embark on a special boat for Cape May and Philadelphia.

DIED FROM THE EFFECTS OF A KICK.

It was reported at the Coroner's Office yesterday that Thomas Barrett, a lad aged thirteen years, died at Bellevue Hospital, from the effects of injuried received by being kicked in the abdomen. It appears that the boy was sent to the House of Detention on the 8th inst. as a witness in a grand larceny case. He took sick shortly after, and the Police surgeon said that the boy was suffering from peritonitis, and advised his removal to Bellevue Hospital, where he was subsequently taken. The physician said that the peritonitis was superinduced by eating a large quantity of blackberries. Shortly before young Barrett's death he stated that he had been kicked in the stomach by an unknown boy.

THE NEW DOG POUND.

Assistant Aldermen Kelly and Clancy and a number of citizens who reside in the vicinity of the Eighteenth Ward Market, appeared before Mayor Havemeyer yesterday, and earnestly protested against converting that memorable building into a dog pound. "Such a degrading thing," said Mr. Clancy, "should not be tolerated in such a neighborhood." The deputation told the Mayor that the City had no right to use the property for a dog pound; that it was given exclusively for market purposes, and that to make a pond for the purpose of drowning dogs on the spot selected might endanger the health of the district. The Mayor promised to look into the matter, and the deputation retired. He subsequently had a policeman detailed for duty at the market to preserve order.

THE JERSEY CHURCH SCANDAL.

The examination of Rev. John S. Glendenning, Pastor of the Prospect Avenue Presbyterian Church, on Jersey City Heights, who is charged by Miss Pomeroy with bastardy, was postponed on Thursday last, by Judge Aldridge, to await the birth of the child. The infant was born yesterday, and it is understood that the examination will take place as soon as Miss Pomeroy shall have sufficiently recovered to permit of her being present in court to testify. The members of his congregation are circulating, for signature, papers expressing entire confidence in their Pastor, but, so far as can be learned, no official action has been taken by them.

A FAIR DAY'S WORK.

Judge McAdam, sitting in the Marine Court, on Friday disposed of thirteen cases, each of which was tried before a jury. Nearly all were for the recovery of money, and the last case was not concluded until 3 o'clock yesterday morning. This was generally regarded as a fair day's work, though some of the jurors seemed to think they did not receive a fair day's wages.

THE KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.

A large amount of business was disposed of yesterday at the session of the Kings County Court of Sessions, Judge Moore presiding. The case of William Reed, the robber of the Ridley mansion, was the most important. The prisoner did not deny the charge, but pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and threw himself upon the mercy of the court. His counsel presented a number of letters from former employers of his client, who spoke highly of his general good character previous to the commission of the crime. The Judge in passing sentence stated that, while he gave those testimonials due weight, he could not close his eyes to the fact that the prisoner had associated with thieves almost all his life, and was not in his (the Judge's) opinion a fit man or a safe one to go at large. He therefore sentenced him to four years and six months in the Penitentiary.

FIRE AT TOMPKINS MARKET.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY PARTIALLY DESTROYED—THE LOSSES AND INSURANCES.

The roof of the building situated at the commencement of Third avenue, known as Tompkins Market, took fire yesterday afternoon, and the structure narrowly escaped destruction. It is an iron edifice of rather pretentious appearance, and, although it comprises only three stories, is a very high building. The cellar and ground floor are used exclusively as a market, and occupied by a number of butchers and dealers in fruits and vegetables, and the two upper floors are occupied by the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, as an armory and drill-room. On the second floor are situated the Company rooms, a handsome parlor for the meeting of the Board of Officers and company drill-room, while on the third floor is the spacious and lofty drill-room. The meeting-room of the Board of Officers and the company rooms were fitted up in elegant style at the expense of the regiment and the individual companies. The walls and ceilings are elegantly frescoed, and the furniture is entirely of black walnut, consisting of desks for the officers, closets and lockers for the storage of the uniforms, and gun-racks for the rifles. The building was erected by the City in 1858-9, from plans furnished by Marshal Lefferts, at that time Colonel of the Seventh Regiment, and was formally occupied by the regiment in 1860, previous to that time the companies being scattered at different locations throughout the City.

The fire broke out on the roof at the extreme north end of the building, and was first discovered by passers-by noticing a volume of smoke rising above the roof of the structure. For some weeks past a number of tinners have been at work repairing the roof of the building. They left work at 4 P. M. yesterday, and as they were taking their leave Daniel Edwards, the overseer, asked if everything was right on the roof. The tinners replied that all was safe. They had been gone less than half an hour when the fire was discovered in the vicinity of the spot where they had been at work. The signal to the Fire Department was not sent out as promptly as it might have been, owing to some unaccountable blunder, but when the signal was sent it was very quickly responded to by engines Nos. 33, 18, 25, 20, and 5 and Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 3, 9, and 11. By the time the firemen arrived the flames had spread rapidly among the beams and girders between the concave roof and the ceiling of the large drill-room from the north to south end of the building. Several lines of hose were carried up the stairways to the upper floor and others were borne up the long extension ladders, which had been erected against the sides of the building to the roof. The firemen experienced great difficulty in bringing the water to bear upon the flames, as the men on the roof had to tear off large sheets of tin with which it was covered, while those on the inside were compelled to cut away the lath and plaster which composed the ceiling before the fire could be reached. Fearing that the force of firemen on the ground was not sufficient to cope with the fast-increasing flames, Chief Engineer Bates sent out a second alarm, bringing to the scene of the conflagration engines Nos. 17, 14, and 28 and Hook and Ladder No. 5. The fire, however, continued to burn fiercely, and seemed to baffle the efforts of the firemen. As soon as it was extinguished in one spot it broke out afresh in some other place, and it was only after two hours of continued labor that the fire was subdued and finally extinguished. Before this was accomplished, however, the roof of the building was almost entirely destroyed and the buildings flooded with water. Soon after the fire was discovered, Capt. Barrett, of the Fifth Company, Seventh Regiment, arrived at the armory, and being the only commissioned officer on the ground, he took members of the regiment who came flocking to the building and divided them into squads, and set them at work assisting the Fire Insurance Patrol in covering the property of the regiment with large tarpaulin covers and removing valuable articles out of the reach of the floods of water. A large number of brooms were purchased, and a "broom" brigade was organized by Major Smith, and did good service in sweeping the water down the stairways into the street, and prevented the inundation of the company rooms. In this they were quite successful. During the progress of the fire Capts. Casey, Smith, and Bird and Lieuts. Earle and Barrington were at the armory. The non-appearance of Col. Clark and Lieut. Col. Ryder is accounted for by their absence from the City. The building is owned by the City, and is damaged to the extent of $20,000. It is not insured. The aggregate loss of the companies is estimated at $10,000, and the regimental loss at $5,000. These losses are covered by insurance. The Fifth Company is insured for $3,000 in the Stuyvesant Company. The occupants of the stalls in the market sustain trifling losses. Superintendent Walling, and Capt. Mount, of the Seventeenth Precinct, were early at the fire, and a large force of Police from the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Precincts were found necessary to preserve order among the dense crowd attracted to the scene by the fire. The Third avenue cars were blocked for upward of an hour.

ILLNESS OF MR. JOHN HARPER.

Yesterday afternoon it was rumored in the City that Mr. John Harper, of the publishing firm of Harper Brothers, who has been ill for some time past, was on the point of death. His condition was stated to be such that he could not long survive. A TIMES reporter called at a late hour last night at the residence of Mr. Harper, in Fifth avenue, and was informed that toward evening there was a very great improvement in his condition. The severe symptoms which set in during the early part of the day had entirely disappeared, and he felt very much better. There is no apprehension entertained of any immediate danger to his life.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Another complaint has been made against Marshal Lipman. A woman appeared before the Mayor's Secretary yesterday and charged that he had received a small sum of money ($2) from her to collect a debt of $40, but had failed to perform that duty. It is understood that the complaint made against him by Louis Ansberger has been withdrawn.... Another charge has been preferred against one of the official dog-catchers. A German has complained at the Mayor's office that a dog-hunter rudely seized a valuable poodle while it was in his wife's lap, and refused to surrender it. If the statement should prove true, there is likely to be an office vacant very soon.... Marshal Conklin granted 235 licenses last week, and received $1,786 75.

DEPARTURE OF ARCHBISHOP M'CLOSKEY FOR EUROPE.

Archbishop McCloskey, accompanied by Bishop Bacon and Father Murco, sailed for Europe yesterday on board the steam-ship Ville de Paris. A large number of their friends were assembled on the pier to bid them good-by and to see them off. It was the intention of many of the Archbishop's friends to accompany the Ville de Paris down the bay, but as he expressed a wish that there should be no demonstrations on the occasion, they abandoned the idea. The party will first go to Belgium, then to Paris, and from there to Germany, and then to Rome. The Archbishop has in his charge a handsome album and a gold watch, sent to the Very Rev. Canon Vandenheude, of Ghent, formerly President of the Troy Seminary, by the priests of this City who had studied there.

KINGS COUNTY PAY-ROLLS.

Judge Pratt, of Brooklyn, has issued an order enjoining the Supervisors of Kings County to immediately proceed to pass upon the pay-roll of the Board of Commissioners of Charities of that county, as reported to them by the County Auditor on the 1st of May, 1874. This action was taken by the court on the application of Armand Koerfer, one of the employes of the Commissioners, who had thus been kept out of his salary for nearly three months. The supporters of the Supervisors allege that the cause of the latter's action was the unnecessary number of employes upon the rolls, and the undue amount of their salaries.

AN ALLEGED BIGAMIST IN NEW-JERSEY.

Erich W. Errickson, a wealthy ice-dealer of Montclair, N. J., on March 4 married a young girl named Rose Ann Mallen, and furnishing a house went to housekeeping with her. A month ago a former wife from Sweden appeared at the house with two children and demanded her marital rights. On condition of receiving the sum of $100 from him Rose Ann quit the house and went to service on Jersey City Heights. She did not receive the promised money, however, and yesterday lodged a charge of bigamy against Errickson. He was arrested and committed for trial by Justice Mills, of Newark.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

George M. Pullman, of Chicago, is at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Mayor W. G. Fargo, of Buffalo, is at the Astor House.

Gen. John E. Mulford, of Richmond, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Col. Barton S. Alexander, United States Army, is at the New-York Hotel.

Peyton Randolph and J. S. Barbour, of Virginia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Secretary Bristow and Gen. B. F. Butler were at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. Secretary Bristow left for Washington, and Gen. Butler for Boston, last evening.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

During the past week the Police made 1,893 arrests.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art will be closed during the month of August.

The Arion Vocal Society gave its first vocal and musical entertainment of the season at the Jones' Wood Collosseum last night.

The remains of an unknown man were found yesterday floating in the East River at the foot of Sixteenth street, and were removed to the Morgue for identification.

Frank Bersea, aged sixty-seven, of No. 605 East Fourteenth street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by taking Paris green, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Marshal Conklin, of the Bureau of Licenses, reports that during the past week the number of licenses granted was 235, and the amount received for the same $1,786 75.

Angelo Campomoso, aged twenty-two, of No. 6 Thompson street, fell from the second story of the new building at Fifty-first street and Broadway, and sustained serious injuries.

An unknown man, aged thirty-five, was found yesterday afternoon in the Bowery, insensible from the combined effects of the heat and too much liquor. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Notice was received yesterday, at the Produce Exchange, of the death of Mr. George Kelsey. He was a very old member of the Exchange. His funeral will take place on Monday next.

Mr. James T. Gardner, Chief Geographer, Department of the Interior, left last night, accompanied by a staff of nine scientific gentlemen, to make his head-quarters for the Summer at Denver, Col.

A meeting of the German Cremation Society was held at No. 97 Ludlow street last night, when, in addition to the transaction of routine business, the latest phases of the cremation movement, here and in Europe, were discussed.

During the week ending at noon yesterday, there were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics, 873 deaths, 533 births, and 110 marriages, showing an increase of 83 deaths and 53 births, and a decrease of 18 marriages, as compared with the previous week.

The writ of habeas corpus issued in the case of Mollie Holbrook, charged with larceny in Chicago, was, yesterday, dismissed by Judge Lawrence, and the prisoner handed over to an officer from Illinois to be returned to the authorities of that State.

The twelfth annual excursion of the United Brothers, Lodge No. 1, will take place to-day. A barge and steam-boat will start from foot of Market street, East River, at 10 A. M., and from Spring street, North River, 10:50, and proceed to Spring Hill Grove.

During a fight last evening between Edward Maloy, aged fifteen, of No. 448 Cherry street, and Thomas Brickley, aged fourteen, of No. 664 Water street, the latter stabbed the former under the right shoulder-blade with a penknife, inflicting a severe wound. Brickley escaped.

John Meehan, aged fifty-four, of No. 419 East Nineteenth street, while insane, attempted to cut his throat with a razor yesterday, but was prevented by Andrew Riley, of No. 420 East Twentieth street, and during the struggle for the possession of the weapon Riley received a severe cut on his right hand.

Commissioner Van Nort makes the following statement of public moneys received by the Department of Public Works during the week ending yesterday: For Croton water rents and penalties, $130,526 14; tapping Croton pipes, $88 50; vault permits, $885 20; sewer permits, $255; sewer pipe sold to contractors, $121 75; total, $131,876 59.

John Braddons and Mary White were held in $3,000 bail each by Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with robbing Daniel Garvey, of No. 227 Sixth avenue, out of a pocket-book containing $40. The affair is alleged to have taken place in the West Side Hotel, and Garvey says he was attacked in a hallway of the house.

Thomas Martin, of No. 60 Harrison street, was, yesterday, charged with having feloniously received a lot of cast-iron grate bars, of the value of $2, from Michael Buckley, James Butler, and Patrick Casey, at the Tombs Police Court. Mr. Henry Mangam, the freight agent of the Old Colony Steam-boat Company, to which the property belonged, made the complaint. Martin gave bail in the sum of $1,000 to appear to answer.

At the office of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, yesterday morning, the Secretary stated that the steam-ship Colon, which left this port seven days after the City of Guatemala, would, beyond doubt, pass near the wreck, and probably be able to render much assistance in the saving of cargo. Saturday the City of Panama, bearing supplies and materials for the assistance of the crew, sailed direct for Waiting's Island, where the Guatemala is aground.

BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn Police made 714 arrests during the past week.

A French tailor named Charles Leseur, of No. 19 Boerum street, died on Friday night, it is supposed from taking poison. Coroner Whitehill will hold an inquest.

William Reed, the last of the burglars who robbed Mr. Ridley's residence at Gravesend, was sentenced to four years in the Penitentiary by Judge Moore, in the Court of Sessions, yesterday.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning a horse attached to the wagon of Mr. Joseph Goldsmith, doing business at No. 366 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, took fright, and, starting from the corner of Fort Greene Place and Fulton street, ran up Fulton street to No. 719, smashing into a millinery store at that point, and doing considerable damage. Mr. Goldsmith's little daughter, aged four years, who was in the wagon when the horse started, was rescued, after receiving some slight bruises.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Common Council of Yonkers have authorized the issue of $100,000 additional water bonds, making a total of $350,000.

The Sabbath-school connected with the Memorial M. E. Church, of White Plains, will hold their annual picnic at Fairlone Island on Thursday next, 30th inst.

The annual reception of the Society of Agriculture and Horticulture, of Westchester County, has been fixed to take place on Monday evening, Sept. 14, in the Floral Hall, at the Fair Grounds. The managers intend that it shall surpass all former receptions, which proved so popular.

A project is on foot to establish a steam-boat route between Port Chester, N. Y., and Huntington, Long Island, which will enable residents of Huntington and vicinity to reach New-York by the steamer and New-Haven Railroad in an hour's less time than now required to perform the journey.

Arrangements have been completed at Croton Falls for a grand rifle tournament to take place in August. Two thousand dollars will be offered in prizes, the shooting to be governed by the rules of the New-York Rifle Club. Competition open to all regiments in the United States and Canada.

A few evenings ago the residence of Mrs. Stephens, of White Plains, was entered by burglars. Fortunately, the barking of the dog aroused Mrs. Stephens from her slumbers, and her movements caused the robbers to make a hasty retreat. Mr. Rhodes, agent of the National Express Company, occupied a room in the house, and had in his possession about $6,000, which the rogues were undoubtedly after.

The incorporators of the recently-organized Rye Beach Hotel Company, with a capital of $150,000, consist of Robert F. Brundage, of Port Chester; John Bussing, West Farms; S. S. Marshall, J. W. Mills, C. C. Read, White Plains; James C. Courter, Yonkers; N. Holmes Odell, Tarrytown; Thos. B. Wilson, Rye; George W. Davids, New-Rochelle. Thomas B. Wilson, of Rye, was elected President, N. H. Odell Treasurer, and John Bussing Secretary. The erection of the proposed new hotel will be commenced at an early day.

LONG ISLAND.

Judge Ingraham has purchased a mansion and grounds on Manhasset Neck for $35,000.

The Seawanhaka Hotel property, on the shore at Whitestone, has been sold by Mr. A. H. Kissam to John Astor for $7,500. Mr. Astor proposes to convert it into a private residence.

The body of the esteemed young Brooklyn organist, Mr. Wm. H. Riell, drowned on Wednesday last while sailing on the Great South Bay, has been found. The face was somewhat mutilated.

Harry Rogers, a native of Prussia and member of a Babylon fishing crew, was drowned on the Fire Island bar yesterday. Five men were swept overboard by a heavy sea, but all were rescued excepting Rogers.

NEW-JERSEY.

John P. Gross, of Newark, has been appointed Superintendent of Schools in the City of Plainfield.

Mary Smith, of No. 91 Van Buren street, Newark, was found dead in her bed yesterday morning. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause.

Emma J. Dalrymple, the little girl who disappeared from her home in Newark yesterday, and who, it was feared, had been kidnapped, returned yesterday.

Four lads went out into the cove at Jersey City yesterday, for the purpose of fishing. By some mishap the boat was overturned, and the boys were precipitated into the water. Three of them were saved, but a fourth, Henry Snow by name, was drowned. His body was speedily recovered, and an effort was made to resuscitate it, but without avail. He lived with his widowed mother on Newark avenue, Jersey City.

The body of a little boy named Savage, who mysteriously disappeared from his home in Jersey City a couple of days ago, was found yesterday in the Morris Canal. It was taken in charge by the County Physician.

The saloon of Frederick Fuhr, on the corner of Centre and Front streets, Newark, was entered by burglars on Friday night and robbed of cigars, &c., valued at $75. Four men were arrested on suspicion of having committed the burglary.

A scaffold, erected on the new oil factory at the foot of Warren street, Jersey City, gave way on Friday. Patrick Grace and Frederick Bever were precipitated to the ground. Both men were badly cut and bruised, but are not dangerously hurt.

At about 2 o'clock yesterday morning Officer Bovier was informed by John O'Connor, living at No. 17 Railroad avenue, Jersey City, that his wife had fallen from the window of her house and probably killed herself. The officer removed the woman to the hospital, where it was found that her arm had been broken by the fall, and that she had sustained other injuries. She charged her husband with having thrown her out of the window. O'Connor was arrested, and is held for further examination.

Coroner Parslow, of Hoboken, concluded his inquest on Friday night over the remains of James McMahon, who fell beneath the wheels of a West Hoboken car on the 3d inst., sustaining injuries from which he afterward died. The driver was censured for not stopping to allow the deceased to alight, and the railroad company for not having proper barriers erected to hinder persons from alighting from the front platform. The company settled with the widow by paying funeral expenses.

Nothing more has been heard of Coughlan, the Hoboken bigamist, and the conviction that he has fled is very general. The father of his second wife denies all knowledge of his whereabouts, and his friends and acquaintances are unable to impart any knowledge upon the subject. There was also a story current that Miss Greser, his second wife, had gone with him, but the parents of the young lady deny it. His bondsman was Thomas Coughlan, his brother. So far as known no steps looking to the recapture of the man have been taken.

Daniel Corey, a Freeholder of Somerset County, is on trial in the Somerset County Court, on a charge of defrauding the county. He is charged with having presented bogus claims to the Board of Freeholders for work alleged to have been done upon some bridges, and with having procured their audit by the proper committee, and then payment. The evidence thus far shows that the committee signed the bills, and the Director of the Board ordered them paid, without knowing anything about the bills whatever. The trial is still in progress, and is expected to last a fortnight or more.

BASE BALL.

HARTFORD VS. MUTUAL.

Yesterday the Hartford team was again beaten by the Green Stockings, on the Union Grounds. The game was the sixth of the championship series, and was witnessed by the smallest crowd ever seen on the Union Grounds at a championship match. The Hartfords outbatted their opponents, but the magnificent fielding of the Green Stockings proved too much for them, and they had, for the second time during the week, to suffer defeat at the hands of the Mutuals. The appended score gives further particulars:

MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	HARTFORD.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Higham, r. f.	0	1	1	0	Barlow, s. s.	1	1	1	4
Allison, c.	2	1	3	2	Mills, 1st b.	1	1	11	0
Start, 1st b.	2	3	14	0	Addy, 2d b.	0	1	0	3
Matthews, p.	1	2	1	2	Pike, c. f.	1	2	4	0
Hatfield, l. f.	0	1	0	0	Tipper, l. f.	0	1	5	0
Nelson, 2d b.	1	0	3	2	Fisher, p.	0	0	1	1
Burdock, 3d b.	1	1	5	5	Boyd, 3d b.	0	3	2	1
Remsen, c. f.	0	0	0	0	Brady, r. f.	0	1	1	0
Carey, s. s.	0	0	0	6	Barnie, c.	0	1	2	0
Total	7	9	27	17	Total	3	11	27	9

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutual	1	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	7
Hartford	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

Umpire—Mr. York, of the Philadelphia Club.
Time of Game—Two hours.
First Base by Errors—Mutual, 7; Hartford, 1.
Runs Earned—Mutual, 1; Hartford, 0.
Total Wides Pitched—By Matthews, 27; by Fisher, 12.

The Silver Stars and Flyaways will play for the amateur championship at Melrose to-morrow.

ARREST OF A LONG ISLAND CONFIDENCE MAN AND BURGLAR.

Some time ago considerable publicity was given to the operations of a young man who operated at various places on Long Island under a number of aliases—"Charles F. Maury," "A. T. Martin," "Clifford," &c. His general plan was to introduce himself to a family with the pretext of desiring to secure board for his sisters, or with some other specious pretense, and after staying for a few days to "try" the place, he would suddenly disappear, taking with him whatever valuables he could lay his hands upon. In this manner he ingratiated himself with families at St. James, Glen Head, Fresh Pond, Deer Park, and a number of other places, and in each case succeeded in securing considerable booty. Circumstances recently led Mr. George Layman, of St. James, an old California detective, to believe that Arthur Davis, of Mount Sinai, was the thief, and becoming confirmed in his suspicions, he on Thursday caused the arrest of young Davis upon the specific charge of stealing a watch and other articles from Mr. Curtis of Deer Park, one of his victims. He was fully identified by Mr. Curtis, but on account of the respectable character of his family, and some informality in the proceedings against him, he might have escaped this charge. There was, however, a suspicion against him of a graver offense, the burglary at the store of B. Randall & Co., of Port Jefferson, committed some two weeks ago. He was accordingly rearrested on a charge preferred by one of the firm, and taken to Babylon, and subsequently to Port Jefferson, for examination. The circumstantial evidence against him was conclusive, as one of the pocket-books stolen at Randall & Co.'s was found upon his person, beside several pawn-tickets representing other missing articles, and finding his case hopeless, Davis, upon the advice of his father and counsel, yesterday made a full confession in writing, stating where most of the stolen goods could be found, and implicating two others with himself. Other arrests will, therefore, follow immediately, and it is believed that an organized gang of thieves will thus be broken up.

STAGE-ROBBERS.

A lunatic and a disguised girl were the persons who recently robbed the stage near Gilroy, Cal., as already stated in THE TIMES. A letter from the locality gives these additional particulars: On Saturday last a serio-comic affair transpired up the San Benito. The stage which left Tres Pinos that day was overhauled, *á la* Vasquez, by a young fellow calling himself Fred. Wilson, and another person, at the time supposed to be a boy, but the sequel proves the supposed boy to be a girl of seventeen years of age. The stage was met on the road by Wilson and chum, a double-barreled shot-gun presented at the driver, Dock Drew, and the command to halt given, which was quickly obeyed; a parley ensued, during which time $800, which was in Wells-Fargo & Co.'s Express bag, was hid so that the would-be robbers did not find it. The passengers were not molested. Next day the party in search of the would-be robbers overhauled, in the vicinity of the attempted robbery, Señor Don Wilson and companion, but the boy of yesterday had changed into a pretty good-looking girl of to-day. They were taken into custody and lodged in jail at Hollister. Wilson was arrested on a charge of burglary, June 5, in Gilroy. Dr. Morey found him in his bedroom scratching matches, and turned him over to an officer. On the examination of his case Judge Buckner discharged him. The fellow is undoubtedly crazy. The girl says she is an orphan, raised in Merced County, was married to a man at the New Idria Mine, but he abused her, and she left him, strayed away down the San Benito, and finally brought up at Wilson's camp, where he was engaged in herding sheep.

MR. WHITEHEAD'S REPLY.

Congressman Whitehead, of Virginia, has replied to the letter of the Democratic State Committee condemning him for announcing himself as a candidate for re-election. He says: "I here assert that the action of the parties claiming to act for the Conservative Committee and issuing the executive card is arbitrary, unfair, unjust, discourteous, and worthy only of those who would disorganize the great party that has saved the State; and I demand, as a member of the Conservative Party and as a representative of that party in Congress from the State of Virginia, that the committee annul and revoke its unjust act of condemnation. What right have you publicly to censure the people of my district who have invited me to address them, or who have indorsed my course in their public meetings? Your powers are circumscribed by the convention that created your organization, and neither the most ardent party fealty nor the strictest party discipline requires either a candidate or a voter to be controlled by the arbitrary decision of a body overstepping their powers and usurping individual popular rights."

A LADY'S EARTHQUAKE EXPERIENCE.

A lady correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald*, writing from Callao, under date of May 7, gives as follows her first experiences of earthquake shock: "Night before last we were having a very restless night; could not get to sleep. About 12 o'clock Belle awoke—her big eyes wide open, and a few moments after a low, underground thunder came rolling toward us. H. sprang up and said 'earthquake,' but there was no need of being informed, for it was unmistakable. I jumped from my bed and cried, 'O, my God!' By the time we were fairly up the house was convulsed with the demoniac shake. I had but one idea in my head; it had told me a few nights before to keep my slippers always by the bedside. I had neglected to do so, and in the frenzy of fright I could only cry out, 'O, where are my slippers, where are my slippers!' B., who lay in her little bed quite composed, not appreciating the danger, told me just where they were. My hands were cold and clammy, and I was truly beside myself. I cannot describe an earthquake in a manner that you could comprehend. They are neither sublime nor grand, but terrible and demonical. This one lasted about fifteen or sixteen seconds, yet it aroused sensations that I did not get over for twenty-four hours. All night I was trying to realize that God had anything to do with a terror so horrible. It seemed strange to ask Him to protect me from what seemed to me to be so foreign to Him. I am glad that B. did not comprehend it. M. slept through it. The shock was said to be an unusually sharp one. I wish Mrs. L. could experience one, as she is so anxious to do so. I think one experience would satisfy her."

A MOUNTAIN HOTEL ON FIRE.

A letter from the Fabyan House, White Mountains, written at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 22d inst., to the Boston *Transcript*, gives this amusing account of the results following a midnight alarm of fire:

"Excuse the paper and time of writing, but it is impossible at present to procure writing material, or to get more than two and a fourth words out of anybody before they are off like a shot. I was awakened about 11:30 o'clock by a babel of voices in the corridor, people hurrying to and fro, and the bump, bump of trunks going down stairs. I didn't time myself, but I don't believe I was more than three minutes dressing, and dashed down stairs with the crowd, choked with smoke and in momentary expectation of having a 200 or 300-pound Saratoga trunk land on top of me. A fire had caught in the laundry, and worked its way into the floor and partitions before the watchman discovered it. I don't know what time the alarm was given, but it must have been some time before I woke, as everybody seemed to have their baggage in tow, and the main hall (office) was piled up with baggage in miniature mountains. My wife had returned to our room for some article or other, when a stentorian voice yelled 'all out;' the crowd took it to mean 'get out of the building,' and made a move for the door accordingly, and Mrs. W., from up two flights, leaned over the banister and shrieked, 'No, I ain't out yet!' They fought the fire in the laundry and kitchen above for about three-quarters of an hour, and finally extinguished it, after making sad havoc with the floors and partitions by the use of axes."

GEN. P. M. B. YOUNG.

Some sharp criticisms have drawn out a card from Congressman Pierce M. B. Young, of Georgia, in which he says: "Nearly half of my life has been spent in public positions, either military or civil, and I am sure that my career in such branch of their services is understood and appreciated by the people who have so often honored me with their affection and confidence. And they know that rather than be guilty of an act that would forfeit that esteem and confidence, I would renounce every political preferment for the future. The people of the Seventh District know that I am no half and half Democrat; not one who 'runs with the hare and hunts with the hounds.' I do not belong to any 'ring' in Washington or in Georgia. I never sought to lobby for Bullock, Blodgett, or Kimball, nor for any of their enterprises. That I have made mistakes, I frankly admit, yet I have never deserted my colors. The object of the attacks made upon me by anonymous writers is very well understood. The desire is to break me down, not for what I have done, but to advance the interests of others. I will only add that if the people desire a change, any good Democrat, fairly nominated, shall have my free, full, and hearty support."

A CASE OF ALLEGED PERJURY.

Louis F. Vandeville, of No. 58 Joralemon street, Brooklyn, was yesterday arraigned at the Tombs Police Court on affidavit of Lawrence J. Callanan, who charges him with having committed perjury on the 10th of June last. He alleges that on that day Vandeville made oath that he was a freeholder within this State, and worth over $2,000 over all his indebtedness, beside property exempt by law from execution, all of which the deponent believed to be false. Vandeville was held in default of $2,000 bail.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Ville de Paris, for Havre and Brest.—Right Rev. Archbishop McCloskey, Bishop Bacon, Rev. W. E. Youngman, Mr. and Mrs. C. Riebl, l'Abbe Marco, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Chaffraix, Mr. and Mrs. A. Baillard, J. G. Torrilhor, N. Nongaret, Gen. Maignan, H. C. Creveling, l'Abbe Jean Cassella, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Fanconnet, Frank Martinez, Joseph Martinez, Mme. D. Martinez, Miss R. Martinez, Mrs. J. Haardt, Mme. Rose Haardt, Mme. Marie Julie Luce, Miss Jeanne Luce, G. T. Maguire, Mrs. G. T. Maguire, Miss Helene Maguire, Miss Kitty Maguire, John Scott, Mrs. John Scott, J. A. Aeschimann, Mrs. J. A. Aeschimann, C. Penas, Mrs. C. Penas, Mrs. Sarah Weil, Mrs. C. Montenot, Mrs. Amelie Cohen, Mrs. Esther Frank, Wilfrid C. Steckel, Julie Martinez, Mordecai Levy, Fb. Hirschmann, W. H. Grossholts, Mrs. L. Girard, Mrs. A. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Julien, Felipa Malissa, Mrs. Ann Ja, Mrs. V. Rousseau, Miss Caroline Pambeiger, Mrs. Cantel, Miss A. Rousseau, Mrs. F. Brussbacher, Miss Brussbacher, Miss Caroline Aubry, Mrs. Marie Dietlin, Mrs. Emilie Ingla, Mrs. A. Berre, Mrs. Marie Vandamme, Alphonse Decaunne, Benjamin Pamberger, Joseph Fontin, M. Variel, Juan Grau y Vidal, L. Picard, Jules Letellier, Emile Raoux, Alphonse De Brault De Bourmonville, Jean Moyen, Emile Jean Brag, Mrs. Emile Jean Brag, Emile Brag, Clement Brag, Miss Emilie Brag, Miss Ernestine, Theodore Mozzanino, Mrs. Theodore Mozzanino, Eugene Waddingtou, Frederick Kuppers, Mrs. Frederick Kuppers, J. B. Denis, Fernaud Weyl, J. Cathala, Eugene Alron, Mrs. Alron and child, Xavier Meyer, A. B. Billy, Felcien Forgeon, Joseph Rougret, P. Dorgeval, Mrs. Dorgeval, Miss Melanie Dorgeval, Paul Dorgeval, Miss Francois Simonin, Marie Simonin, Miss Hortense Letellier, Antoine Damescan, Jean Bergeret, Henri Bianchini, L. J. Kirwin, William Fitzgerald, Jean Bergeret, C. Wipp, Mrs. Petit, Miss Caroline Holderith, Eugene Jacob, Aug. Davaillon, Samuel Meyer, Gaston Batut, Ferdinand Chemin, Pierre Veruean, Miss Ernestine Fordiman, Eugene Emile Leon, Mrs. Vre. Marie Kircher, Mrs. Rose Chapoville, Pierre Pareut, Aug. Aubry, Philip Chalamel, Eugene Pons, Simon Jardan, Jules Dargentine.

In steam-ship Adriatic, for Liverpool.—Rev. John Raven, Miss Raven, Miss Rose Raven, Miss J. Raven, Miss Lizzie Raven, Miss Mary Raven, Canon Kingsley, Miss Kingsley, Arthur Hodgson, Miss Hodgson, Mrs. Dr. McGullicuddy, A. D. Remington, Mrs. Remington, Geo. Tangye, Robert Price, Henry B. Fox, Robt. Tindall, Waldemar Caspary, Frank S. Wilson, Gen. George B. Sargent, Miss Stella A. Wilson, Miss S. Tuddenham, Lieut. E. Bowen, Lieut. W. Baker, J. A. Davenport, Jno. E. Walsh, W. H. Pratt, A. Murdock, Master J. Murdock, Sykes, F. B. Bromberg and friend, E. Keasbey, D. Samuels, Rev. R. J. Meyer, Rev. Robert. Scholtz, Mr. Murteus, Chas. H. Hopkins, Rev. Wm. Harris, Mr. Fennety, Mr. Reed, E. D. Watts, Mr. Lansdowne, Mr. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Jordan, Mr. Skinner, Mrs. McBridges and family, C. W. Betts, Robert Rome, Mrs. James H. Small, Mrs. Mary Ebbs, Miss Small, Miss I. Small and infant, Jno. Douglas, Juan F. Plasencia, Mrs. Plasencia and man servant, Master Francisco Armas, Wm. J. Birch, Robert Wilkins, Chas. A. Morris, A. T. Dorsey, P. J. Carrol, C. H. Hilbert, F. Loverick, D. Rivas, Wm. Jamieson, Nicholas Martin, G. Ames, Alfred C. Anderson, Mrs. Anderson, Jas. Kirkham, H. Q. Sanderson, J. B. Rumrill, J. R. Burnett, G. B. Beecher, Mrs. Beecher, Miss C. W. Grant and maid, John Buckingham, Mrs. Buckingham, Miss Alice Buckingham, Miss Eva Buckingham, H. Laury, W. Laury, M. Cassius, E. H. More, C. Grant, Antonio José De Armas, Isidro Guadalupe, C. H. Van Brunt, A. A. Eustaphieve, Miss Cora S. Eustaphieve, Mrs. L. H. Brown, Mrs. John C. Mather, Wm. L. Patton, John A. Cutler, David Lee, S. Gruner, Mrs. Gruner, Mrs. L. Spencer Goble, Miss G. Thomes, J. W. Cunningham, Dr. Samuel L. Benson, A. J. Cunningham, Mrs. Cunningham, Julius Bueso, Juan Algarcilla, Arthur Massy, Mr. Calzarina, Mr. Jaurequi, Jacob Hefter, Mrs. Hefter, Richard Lord.

In steam-ship Egypt, for Liverpool.—Dr. E. H. Greene and wife, Mr. Polhitzer, R. R. Toe Laer, Charles Going and wife, William H. Scott, William H. Higgins and wife, T. J. Hanley, James Campbell, Thomas Watson, Miss C. Bernard, William Berry and wife, S. S. Cortis, wife and child, James Cumming and wife, Miss Chambers, Mrs. Bulkley, Fred. Crossley, Wm. Gostenhofer, R. H. Parkin, Albert E. Hiam, T. Slattery, Dr. Seguin, Rev. Mr. Bridgman, Rev. Wm. Smart, E. T. Child and wife, J. W. Simpson Mr. Pontifex, S. A. Patterson, wife and child, E. Becker, D. Fowler, Walter Muir, R. M. Edwards, Alois Zotz, John D. Sabine, John Pinder, C. G. Elliott, K. Morford, Samuel Lorimer, Mrs. L. B. Miller, Miss Miller, Patrick A. Clark, Miss Bliss, Dr. G. W. Holmes and wife, James Priestley and wife, Mrs. S. J. Smith.

In steam-ship Oder, for Bremen, via Southampton.—Edward Will, Gustav Rohlsen, Thomas W. Holmes, Mrs. Thomas W. Holmes, child, and maid, Joseph Peabody, Mrs. Joseph Peabody and maid, H. Stoldt, Mrs. H. Stoldt, J. T. Hanemann, R. C. Rohdenburg, Mrs. Emily Rohdenburg and three children, G. Metzger, C. Heyl, Abraham Feuchtwanger, Mrs. M. Hulseberg, Charles Hegele, Mrs. Charles Hegele and child, L. Schappel, Miss Schappel, S. Haas, Hermann Meyer, Aug. Haertel, Philip Graver, F. Jacoby, Mrs. Sophie Meuke, W. M. Baskerville, Charles L. Raschke, Joseph Jackel, Mrs. Joseph Jackel, B. Massa, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Bergenthal and three children.

In steam-ship Macedonia, for Liverpool.—Miss Europa D. Gifford, Miss Mary Norton, Mathew Edward, Walker Wylie, Enoch J. White, Wm. A. Jackson, J. F. Gawthorne, Janet Marshall, Marion Marshall, Nichols H. Holmes, Dr. James Walsh, Rev. Pat. Mahoney, R. J. Bell, C. R. Vincent and lady, Mrs. Margt. Brown, Robt. D. Lafferty, Wm. F. Slocum, Col. Wright, Mr. Carroll, Chas. Sanoris, Mrs. Sarah Breuder, Mrs. Eliz. Henderson, Miss Janet Henderson, Miss C. Wheatcroft, Wm. Collis, Jno. M. Chalmers, Isabella Simpson.

In steam-ship H. Livingston, for Savannah.—Mrs. R. Hamilton, Miss M. Hamilton, Mrs. M. J. Robertson and son, F. Simpson and wife, Miss Adie C. Ostrander, Dr. K. Wylly, A. Harkness, R. P. Lovell, F. S. Lee, A. Otteringer, O. Flatewer, P. McLaren, Edward Loeb, Miss Louisa Bolin, Richard Williams, Moses Rosenfeld, W. A. Fry, Geo. H. Whiteside, S. J. Whiteside.

In steam-ship City of Panama, for Aspinwall.—John Rooney, Robt. J. Henry, James Ketcham, F. B. Dornin, Herbert Smith, Capt. P. C. Johnson and wife, Charles Pewn, M. Orango, G. H. Van Duhn, R. C. Johnson, J. M. Vega, Wm. Wright, John Hill, Joseph Bennett.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:51 | Sun sets....7:21 | Moon sets...1:43
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...5:03 | Gov. Island.5:52 | Hell Gate...7:14

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, July 25.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Egypt, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool, via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; Adriatic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool, via Queenstown, R. J. Cortis; City of Panama, Lima, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Daure, Brest and Havre, G. Mackenzie; City of Chester, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; H. Livingston, Mallory, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.; Regulator, Wood, Wilmington, N. C., W. P. Clyde & Co.; Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Oder, (Ger.,) Oterendorp, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Tromp, (Dutch,) Harms, London, Funch, Edye & Co.; City of Austin, Stevens, Galveston via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Knickerbocker, Kemble, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Emily B. Souder, Burdick, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; Colina, (Br.,) Mary, Antwerp, G. W. Colton; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon; Columbus, Reed, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Fanny, Cadwallader, Foster, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Ships Astronomer, (Br.,) Edgar, Liverpool, Arkell, Tufts & Co.; Ellen Austin, Mitchell, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks John Bunyan, Gilmore, Havre, Fr., Carver & Barnes; Rosa Lavarello, (Ital.,) Boccardo, Cork or Falmouth, J. C. Seager; Abraham Skalle, (Norw.,) Gregersen, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.; Amor, (Ital.,) Premuda, Cork or Falmouth, Jno. C. Seager; Antonio Olivari, (Ital.,) Ferricico, Cork or Falmouth, J. C. Seager; M. E. Corning, (Br.,) Hughes, Liverpool, Boyd & Hincken; Arfeo, (Aust.,) Martinolich, Fiume and Trieste, Slocovich & Co.; Antonio Cassabona, (Ital.,) Olivari, Queenstown, Slocovich & Co; Republik, (Ger.,) Forstman, Bremen, E. Unkhart & Co.; Sandy Hook, Barreton, Lisbon, H. Saejer.

Schs. Freddie E. Ebbett, (Br.,) Veal, St. Johns, N. F., Heney & Parker; R. Mason, Terry, Norfolk, I. R. Staples; W. H. Jones, Lines, Fernandina, Fla., A. Abbott; Portland, (Br.,) Coffill, St. Johns, P. R., E. Sanchez y Dolz; Virginia Rulon, Rulon, Jacksonville, Fla., I. B. Gregg.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Andes, (Br.,) Porter, Carthagena July 10, Savanilla 15th, and Kingston, Jam., 18th, with mdse and 23 passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship Columbia, Crowell, Charleston July 23, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Cortes, Nickerson, New-Orleans, July 18, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman. July 24, lat. 35 56, lon. 74 04, spoke brig Addie Hale, from Cuba, for Boston.

Steam-ship P. Caland, (Dutch,) Deddes, Rotterdam July 11, via Plymouth 14th, with mdse. and 53 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. July 17, lat. 50 17, lon. 19 50, passed a White Star steam-ship bound E.; July 21, lat. 46 55, lon. 53, a German steam-ship do.; 24th, lat. 40 45, lon. 69 20, bark H. S. Jackson bound W. The P. C. has had light westerly winds and fogs for the last six days.

Ship Jas. Foster, Jr., Howes, Liverpool 41 ds., with mdse. to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Ship St. Joseph, (of Bath,) Falls, Liverpool June 8, via Sydney, C. B., July 7, in ballast to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Leif, (Norw.,) Halvorsen, Hamburg 46 ds., with mdse. to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Olivari, (Ital.,) Mortali, Sligo 25 ds., in ballast to J. C. Seager.

Bark Francisco Danovaro, (Ital.,) Schiaffino, Dublin 40 ds., in ballast to A. P. Agresta.

Bark Pelago, (Span.,) Millet, Matanzas 10 ds., in ballast to E. Couch.

Brig Hiram Abiff, Tibbetts, St. Jago 17 ds., with sugar to Brooks & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig William, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Pike, Pernambuco 26 ds., with sugar to A. H. Solomon & Co.—vessel to R. P. Currie.

Schr. Lizzie, Craig, Kingston, Jam., 18 ds., with logwood to J. Laycraft & Co.

Schr. S. E. Douglass, Culmer, Eleuthera 9 ds., with pines to Jas. Douglass.

Schr. Marion, Clark, Hartford.
Schr. Foam, Stubb, Hartford.
Schr. O. C. Acken, Meade, Stamford.
Schr. Hunter, Green, Dighton.
Schr. Ida Palmer, Palmer, New-Bedford.
Schr. Splendid, Phinney, New-Bedford.
Schr. J. B. Cunningham, Scofield, New-London.
Schr. Cornelius, Pratt, New-London.
Schr. Anna B. Jacobs, Jones, Plymouth.
Schr. Falcon, Wheeler, Derby, for Elizabethport.
Schr. G. P. Pomeroy, Bryant, Wood's Hole, for Baltimore.
Schr. Highlander, Wood, Bangor, with lumber to order.
Schr. M. F. Webb, Garlick, Pawtucket.
Schr. Revenue, Kelly, Boston.
Schr. Hannah Blackman, Arnold, Providence.
Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Providence.
Schr. Palladium, Ryder, Providence.
Schr. Lizzie, Taylor, Providence.
Schr. Grace Watson, Raynor, Providence.
Schr. Sarah Jane, Long, Providence.
Schr. George S. Repplier, Blizard, Providence.
Schr. W. H. Bowen, Golden, Providence.
Schr. Louisa, Knox, Providence.
Schr. Nightingale, Young, Providence.
Schr. Harvest, Corwin, Providence.
Schr. L. S. Barnes, Wilcox, Providence.
Schr. William O. Irish, Terrill, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Minquas, Heany, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Maria Adelaide, Kent, Fall River.
Schr. Harriet Gardner, Morris, Fall River.
Schr. J. H. Borden, Dodge, Fall River.
Schr. Brazos, Tryon, Portland, Conn.
Schr. S. S. Stevens, Stanley, Somerset.
Schr. Eagle, Atkins, Somerset.
Schr. Undine, Stokes, Somerset.
Schr. Nile, Metcalf, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.
Schr. H. E. Willman, ——, Calais, with lumber to order.
Schr. Highlander, Wood, Bangor.
Schr. Forest City, Kelly, Gardiner, with lumber to order.
Schr. G. N. Richardson, Bennett, Virginia.
Schr. Harvey, (Br.,) Bishop, Harvey, N. B., 13 ds., with piling to J. J. Nevius & Son.
Schr. Frank Atwood, Bryan, Cat Island 7 ds., with pines to F. T. Montelle & Son—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

WIND.—Sunset, light S. E.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Oder, for Bremen; Colina, for Antwerp; Ville de Paris, for Havre; Tromp, for London; Egypt, Crosby, Adriatic, and City of Chester, for Liverpool; Macedonia, for Glasgow; City of Panama, for Aspinwall; Claribel, for Hayti, &c.; City of Austin, for Galveston, via Key West; E. B. Souder and Knickerbocker, for New-Orleans; Herman Livingston, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Regulator, for Wilmington, N. C.; Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.; John Gibson, for Georgetown, D. C.; ships E. W. Stetson, for London; Marcia Greenleaf and Viscount, for Liverpool; bark Empress, for Cork; schr. Allie Bickmore, for Fernandina.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Mass., July 25.—Arr. steamer Samaria, Billings, from Liverpool; bark Tolomes, Gladulick, from Cadiz; schrs. Pomona, Hansen, from Monte Christo; F. Nickerson, Haskell, and J. W. Hall, Powell, from Philadelphia; Mary Miller, Dayton, from Poughkeepsie; Jed Freye, Langley, from Weehawken; J. M. Freeman, Eldridge, from New-York; brig Amanda, (Ger.,) Wagner, from Algoa Bay, Cape of Good Hope; schrs. Druid, (Br.,) St. Johns, P. R.; Eunice Rich, Jenkins, from New-York.

Cld. steamers Batavia, (Br.,) Mouland, for Liverpool; Flag, Foster, for Charleston; Roman, Crowell, for Philadelphia; Neptune, Berry, for New-York; bark Morro Castle, Frisbee, for Charleston; brig Ida C., (Br.,) Stevens, for St. Domingo; schrs. Eva, Mellem, for Wilmington, N. C.; Kate M. Hilton, Jay, for Baltimore.

Sld. steamers Batavia, Wm. Crane, Roman, and Neptune; bark Casinizo C.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 25.—Arr. steamer D. J. Foley, from Wilmington, N. C.; brigs Water Witch, from New-York; Robert C. Wright, from Rio.

Cld. steamers Berlin, for Bremen; James A. Cary, for Newbern, N. C.; Richard Willing, for Philadelphia; schr. Frances, for San Andreas.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 25.—Arr. steamer South Carolina, from New-York; schr. J. B. Smith, from do.

Sld. steamers Champion, for New-York; Virginia, for Philadelphia.

LEWES, Del., July 25.—Passed in, bark Noes from Geneva, and a light bark, name not ascertained.

A bark and brig are coming in.

The ship reported outward bound yesterday remains here.

NEWCASTLE, Del., July 25—Noon.—Passed down, steamer Wyoming, for Savannah; ship Kate Prince, for Antwerp; schrs. Edwin E. Tyler, for Allyn's Point; Rebecca Florence, Thomas T. Taska, and Twenty-One Friends, for Boston; Fanny G. Warner, for Pawtucket; D. B. Diverty, for Lynn; Charles Carroll, for Providence.

Passed up, schrs. Jonathan May, from Bath; James Potter, from Bucksport; J. W. Woodruff, [illegible]; yachts John V. Creeley and Clipper, with the [illegible] and Neptune Clubs.

Returned, brig Lydia H. Cole, for New-York, cause unknown.

Also passed up, steam-ships Lancaster and Aries, from Boston; Panther, from Newburyport; Pioneer, from Wilmington, N. C.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 25.—Cld. steamers New-Orleans and Mississippi, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 25.—Arr. steamer Leo, from New-York; brig Nellie Clifford, from do.

Sld. steamers San Salvador, for New-York; Charles W. Lord, for Philadelphia; brig Henry Trowbridge, for Porto Rico; schr. Eliza A. Anderson, for Baltimore.

The brig Emily T. Sheldon, before reported sprung a leak off Cape Fair, went aground on Frying Pan Shoals, and threw part of her cargo overboard.

SPOKEN.

July 24, 30 miles east of Cape May, brig G. W. Berry, from Philadelphia, for Portland, (by pilot-boat E. Blunt, No. 2.)

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, July 25.—Sld. for the United States: Valkyrien, Rosa Eugenio, Delphin, Mattea, Folkvang, Aukathor, Erna, Anna, Ida, and Mercator.

Arr. out from the United States on the 23d inst.: Angelo Parodi, Adelheim, Hanna, and Algonquin.

25th, Die Heimath, Architect, L. J. Westaway, Olof Glas, Presto, and Lord Lyndhurst.

Also arr. out from the United States, Angelita.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 25.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Weser, Capt. Willigerod, from New-York, July 15, for Bremen, touched at this port to-day, and proceeded.

QUEENSTOWN, July 25.—The National Line steam-ship Idaho, Capt. Forsyth, from New-York, July 14, for Liverpool, touched at this port to-day, and proceeded.

IMPORTANT
TO
Commercial Travelers.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS who solicit orders by CARD, CATALOGUE, TRADE-LIST, SAMPLE, OR OTHER SPECIMEN, also those who visit their customers and solicit trade by purchases made DIRECT FROM stock, and who travel in any section, by rail or boat, selling any class of goods, are requested to send their BUSINESS and PRIVATE ADDRESS, as below, stating class of goods they sell, and by whom employed; also those who are at present under no engagement. This matter is of GREAT IMPORTANCE INDIVIDUALLY to salesmen of this class, or men soliciting trade in this manner. It is, therefore, ESPECIALLY desired that this notice may meet the eye of ALL Commercial Travelers and Salesmen in this country, and that they will AT ONCE give it their attention. Those who comply with above request will be CONFIDENTIALLY treated and duly advised of object in view. Please address, (by letter only,)

CO-OPERATION,
care Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park-row, New-York City.

FURNITURE BARGAINS.

G. L. KELTY & CO.

Are now selling their large stock of first-class FURNITURE, wholesale and retail, AT COST, to close the furniture business. Dealers and others will do well to call at No. 184 5th av., near 23d st.

LATAKIA SMOKING TOBACCO.

A SMALL INVOICE JUST RECEIVED FROM LONDON
FOR SALE BY
FRANCIS TOMES & CO.,
No. 6 MAIDEN LANE.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D.,
No. 144 Lexington av. Special attention to the diseases of middle-aged men. Book of thirty diseases mailed for 25 cents.